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Abstract

The use of casting simulation is widely used in modern foundry units as a tool towards the improvement of the quality of casting parts. The only competitive alternative way to achieve the production of good quality castings is the implementation of a series of casting experiments, a process which is time and money consuming.

In order for the simulation results to be realistic, all input parameters (including initial conditions, boundary conditions and materials properties) should be well defined. Heat Transfer Coefficient (H.T.C) is an interfacial boundary condition that describes the way heat flows from the casting to the mould, through the metal/mould interface during the casting process. It is a parameter with a great uncertainty, since it is highly affected by a number of factors, including the metal and mould materials, the metal and mould temperatures, the casting process and the casting geometry. Moreover, the values proposed in international literature are rather few and case sensitive.

The current diploma thesis is based on a pure aluminum casting experiment conducted using a centrifugal casting machine. A K-type thermocouple was embedded on the mould cavity, thus measuring the aluminum temperature history during the solidification and the cooling process.

Having obtained the experimental cooling curve, numerous numerical simulations of the casting process were conducted. The objective was to reveal the effect of HTC on cooling curves and to determine a HTC value that would provide good convergence between the experimental and the cooling curve. The results of all simulations were carefully and systematically saved, in order to be used for the training of an artificial neural network in the future.

According some papers of the international literature, the HTC might be considered an exponential function of time $h_{tc} = at^b + c$. The question would be: is there any combination of parameters a, b and c that could be successfully used for the simulation of centrifugal casting of aluminum? Thus, one of the main objectives of the current dissertation is to provide an answer. Since an exponential HTC proves to be an unsuccessful choice, other HTC patterns are tested. Finally, one HTC that gives good agreement between experimental and numerical results, is proposed.

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μ			
	μμ	μμ μ μ	
		μμ μ μ μ	μ
		μ μ μ μ μ	μ
	μ	μ μ μ μ μ	
	μ	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	μ μ μ μ
	μ	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	μ
	μ μ	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	μ
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μ	μ	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	μ μ μ μ
	μ μ μ	μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ	μ μ μ μ

(Lost Wax Casting)

3000 . . . 5 gr

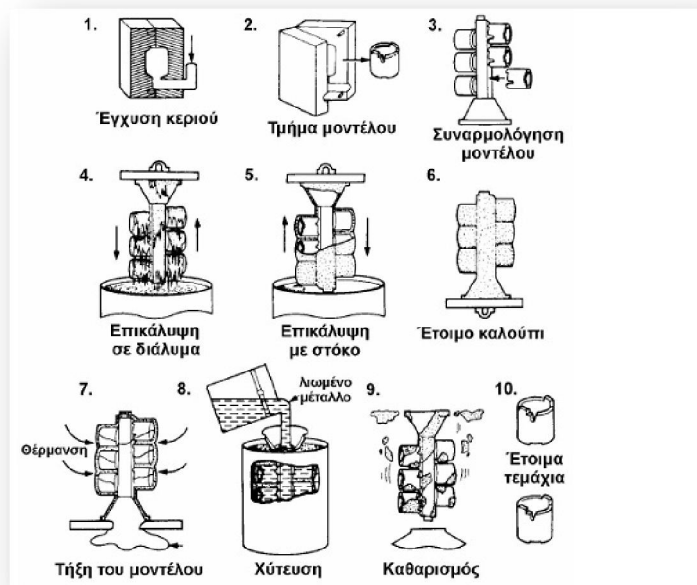
25 kg, 1 75 mm.

(investment) :

(ceramic shell process)

(solid mold investment casting)

0,07mm) .[11]



μ 1.7:

μ

μ

∅ : μ
 μ μ μ
 μ μ μ

μ μ μ
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 μ μ μ

i. : μ
 μ μ μ

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μ μ μ μ μ μ
 ii. μ : μ

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 μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ cold shut. μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ cold shuts μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ

[19]

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μ

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μ 75-120 g,

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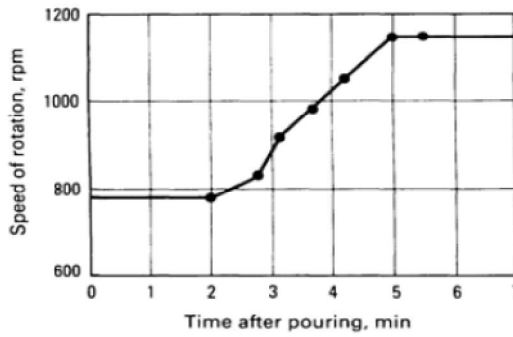
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μ 1.12:

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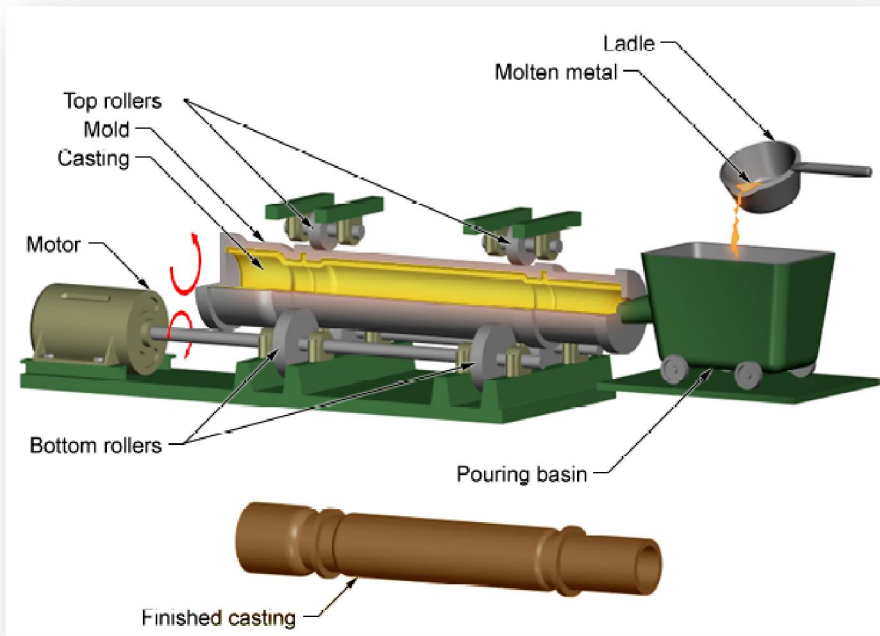
μ

μ

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μ μ



μ 1.13: μ

μ - μ

μ μ

μ μ μ

μ [18]

1 - - μ

. μ , μ
 kg , 23 kg/s μ μ 9 kg/s μ 45
 450 kg 45-90 kg/s μ 500 kg.
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ (< 75 mm).
 :
 Ø μ μ μ .
 Ø μ μ μ μ μ .
 Ø μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ .

$$f = \frac{c \cdot T}{H_f}$$

$c \rightarrow \mu$,

$\Delta T \rightarrow$

$\Delta H_f \rightarrow \mu$

$c \cdot \Delta T \rightarrow \mu \mu$

T ,

μ , μ , μ .

μ μ .

μ μ - , μ , μ .

μ μ μ 2.7. $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$,

μ μ μ .[17]

1 - - μ

1 : μ μ

2 : μ

3 :

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ superheat.

μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ

μ . superheat

μ μ μ

μ μ

superheat μ

μ μ μ μ

μ μ

.[05]

μ μ

μ

μ μ μ

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μ μ

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« »

μ μ « »

μ μ

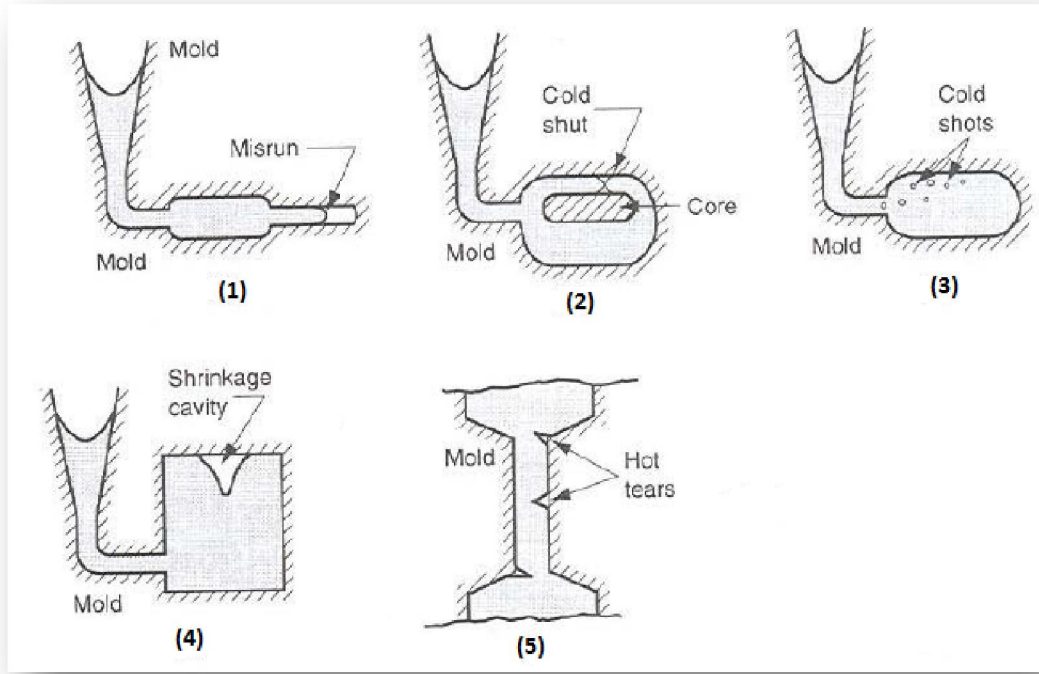
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μ μ μ

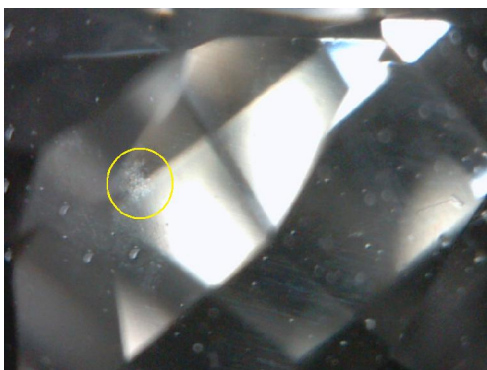
μ μ (μ 2.3).

1. (Misruns) : μ
 , μ μ
 μ μ [06]
 i. μ μ
 ii. μ μ
 iii. μ μ
 iv. μ μ μ μ
2. Cold Shuts: μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ
3. (Cold Shots) : μ μ
 μ μ
4. (*shrinkage Cavity*): μ
 μ μ
 μ μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ
 μ
5. μ μ (*hot tearing, hot cracking*): μ
 μ
6. μ (*gas inclusions*): μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ

7. μ μ μ μ μ

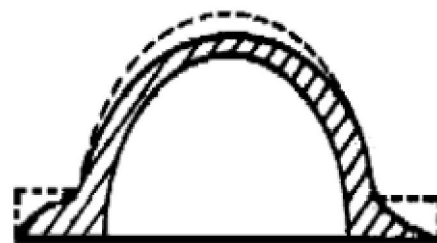


μ 1.25: (1) , (2) Cold shuts, (3) , (4) , (5) μ



(6)

μ 1.26: (6)



(7)

μ , (7) μ

μ

- 1xx.x Al (Al >99,00%)
- 2xx.x μ Al-Cu
- 3xx.x μ Al-Si + Cu / Mg.
- 4xx.x μ Al-Si
- 5xx.x μ Al-Mg
- 6xx.x μ μ
- 7xx.x μ Al-Zn
- 8xx.x μ Al-Sn μ
- 9xx.x μ Al-μ

μ μ ,

μ μμ

(μ μ),

F- (μ).

0-

- μ (μ)

W-M μ

- μ μ .

μ μ μ .

μ μ μ 6 μ

μ .[16]

μ μμ . μ

μ μ μ

μ μ . μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

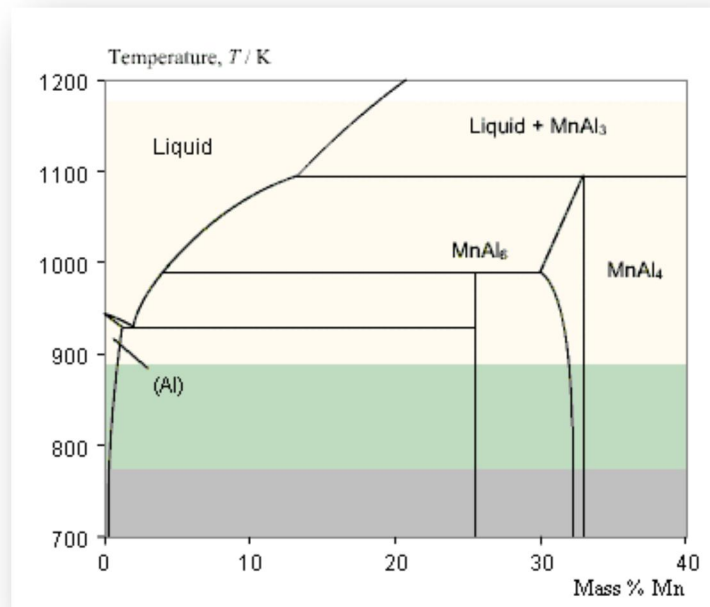
μ . μ μ

μ μ μ

μ μ μ

μ . μ

μ μ μ μ μ



μ 1.30

μ .

μ

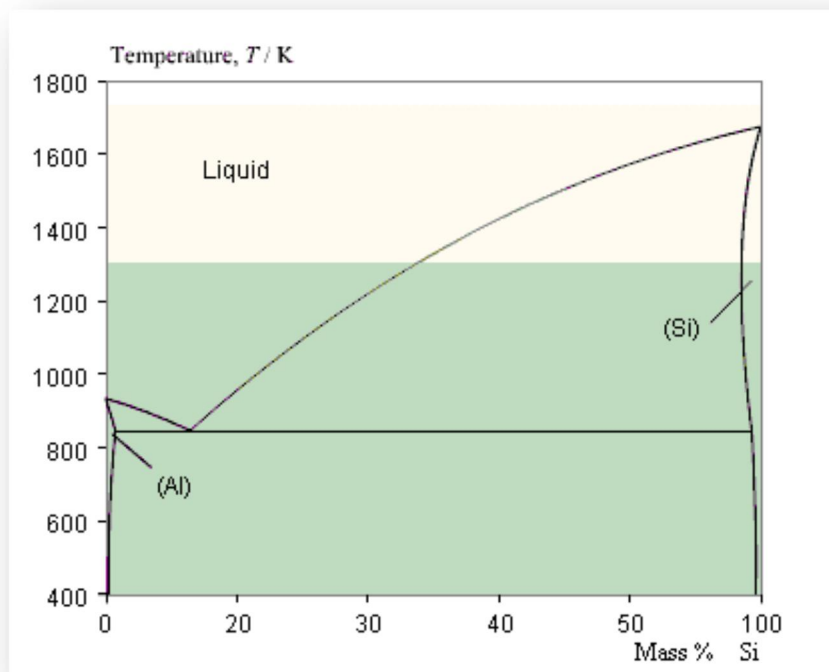
μ

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μ 1.31.

μ .

μ

μ

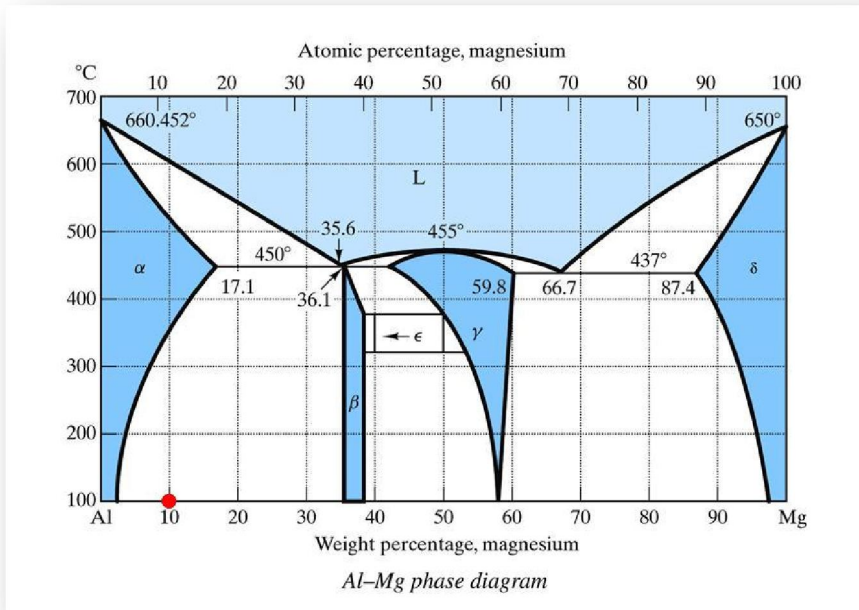
μ

μ

μ

Al-

Mg Mg 7% μ Mg
 μ μ
 μ .[15]



μ 1.32

μ

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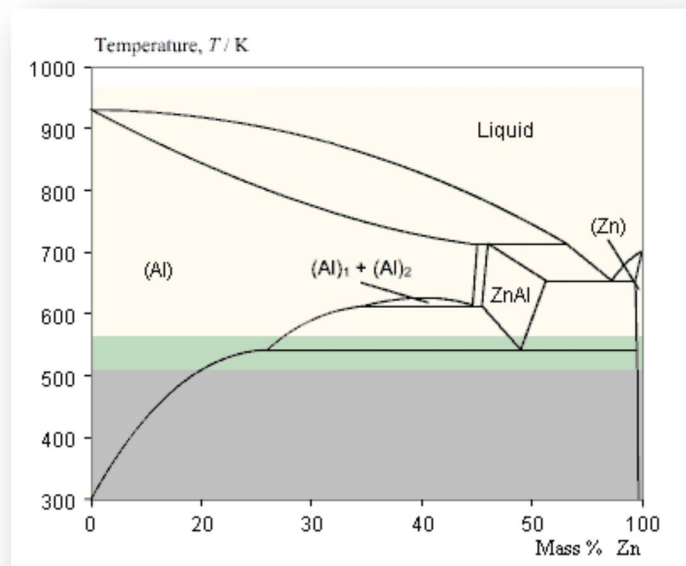
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μ

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.[15]



μ 1.33

μ

(μ), μ
μ μ . μ
.[14]



B

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2

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μ μ , μ , μ

μ μ

μ μ μ . μ

μ μ μ μ Fourier

μ μ - μ - μ μ /

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ .

M

FOURIER

μ μ μ Fourier « μ »

μ μ μ , μ ,

μ μ μ

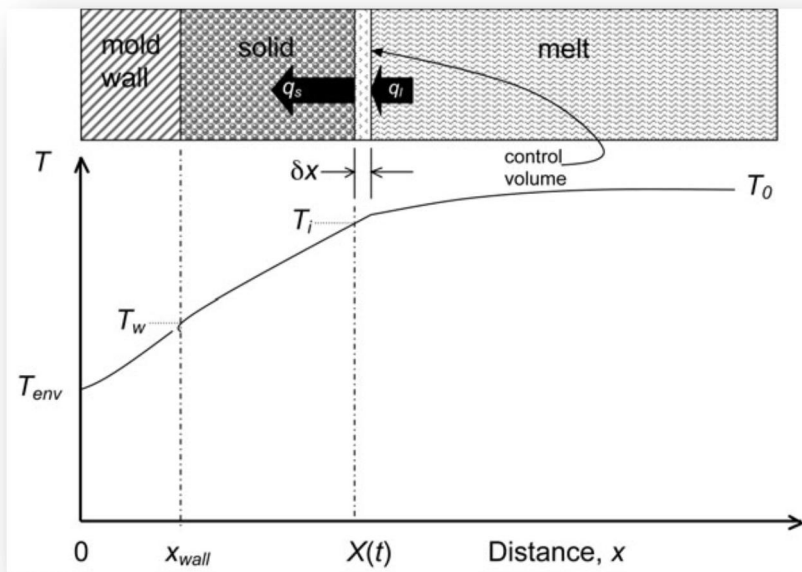
μ : [04]

(STEFAN)

$\mu \frac{dm_1}{dt} = \mu \int_{x_{wall}}^{X(t)} \rho dx$

Josef Stefan 19

« Stefan »
 Stefan's law
 [06]



$X(t)$
 T_0 T_{env} T_w T_i

Stefan's law
 $\frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{q_s}{\rho L}$

μ dx μ μ « Stefan»
 μ μ « ».

$$(\phi_s - \phi_f) \cdot dt + \frac{\Delta H_f}{\Omega} \cdot dx = 0 \quad (4)$$

$\phi_s \rightarrow \mu \mu$
 $\phi_f \rightarrow \mu \mu$
 $\frac{\Delta H_f}{\Omega} \rightarrow \mu \mu$
 $\frac{\Delta H_f}{\Omega} \cdot dx \rightarrow \mu \mu$

$$A \cdot dx = dx \left(\mu \right)$$

$$(\phi_s - \phi_f) \cdot dt = -\rho \cdot \Delta H_f \cdot \frac{dX(t)}{dt} \quad (5)$$

$$\rho = \Omega^{-1} \rightarrow \mu \mu \quad 1 \rightarrow s$$

$\mu \mu \mu$
 $\mu \mu \mu^2$
 $\mu \mu \mu \phi_s$
 $\mu \mu \mu \phi_f$
 $\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$
 μ). [07]

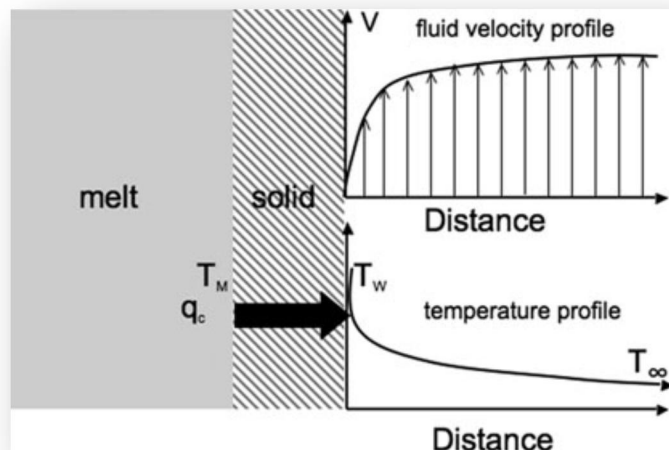
$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} \neq X$$

(3),(5) μ μ μ μ

μ :

$$k_l \cdot \left(\frac{dT_l}{dx} \right)_{x=X^-} - k_s \cdot \left(\frac{dT_s}{dx} \right)_{x=X^+} + \rho \cdot \Delta H_f \cdot \frac{dX}{dt} = 0 \quad (6)$$

NEWTON :

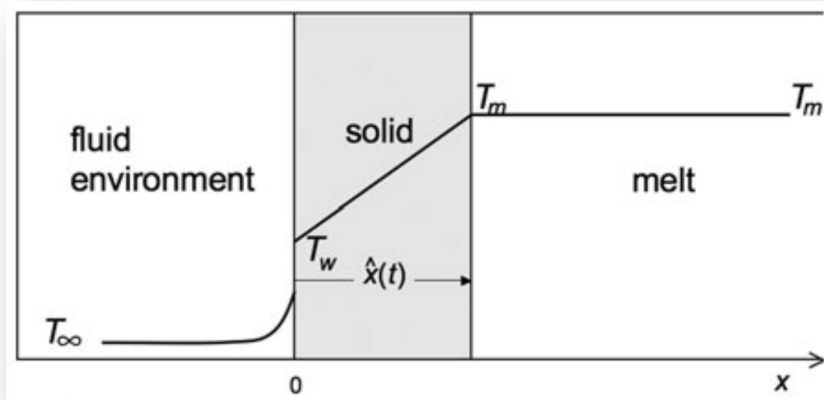


2.3 :

$$q_h = h \cdot (T_w - T_\infty) \quad (7)$$

h

$$\left(\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right)$$



μ 2.4: μ μ

μ μ μ t, μ μ :

$$\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x} = \frac{T_m - T_w}{\hat{x}(t)} \quad (9)$$

μ ϕ⁺ x = 0⁺ μ Fourier
 (.3), μ μ μ μ μ
 μ ϕ⁻ μ x = 0⁻

Newton (.7):

$$\phi^- = -h \cdot (T_w - T_\infty) \quad (10)$$

$$\phi^- = \phi^+ = \phi_{\text{wall}} \quad (9)$$

(10), μ :

$$\phi_{\text{wall}} = \frac{T_m - T_\infty}{\frac{1}{h} + \frac{\hat{x}(t)}{k_s}} \quad (11)$$

μ μ x = 0

i. $\mu : \mu \quad \mu \quad \frac{\hat{x}(t)}{k_s} = \frac{1}{h} .$

(11) $\mu \quad \Phi_{\text{wall}} = h \cdot (T_m - T_\infty) .$

$\hat{x}(t) \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad ,$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad ,$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad h .$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$

ii. $\mu : \mu \quad \mu \quad \frac{\hat{x}(t)}{k_s} ? \frac{1}{h} .$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \Phi_{\text{wall}} = \frac{k_s \cdot (T_m - T_\infty)}{\hat{x}(t)} .$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \hat{x}(t) \rightarrow L, \quad \mu$
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$

(11) Stefan $\mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \frac{d\hat{x}}{dt} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad . [06]$

$$\rho \cdot \Delta H_f \cdot \frac{d\hat{x}}{dt} = \frac{T_m - T_\infty}{\frac{1}{h} + \frac{\hat{x}(t)}{k_s}} \quad (12)$$

2 - μ . . - μ

2. μ μ , μ μ
 μ .
 μ μ
 , μ μ .
3. μ μ 700°C.
 μ μ μ μ
 (Mg). « »
 μ μ .
 , μ μ μ μ
 . , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 500°C. μ , μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .
4. μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .

μ	μ	μ	
413	μ / μ	μ μ	μ
356	μ μ	μ μ	μ
319	μ 356.	μ 413	μ 356.

Prabhu et al.

μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ
 μ

icahael et al.

(150 °C)

Kim and Lee

Sahai and Overfelt

W/m² · K

W/m² · K

μ

1.

2.

μ

Lewis Ransing

μ μ

μ μ

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad 500 \quad 16.000 \left(\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right) \quad \mu$$

μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ IHTC μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

Schmidt and Svensson

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

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μ μ μ μ μ Schmidt and

Svensson μ μ μ μ μ μ

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μ (μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

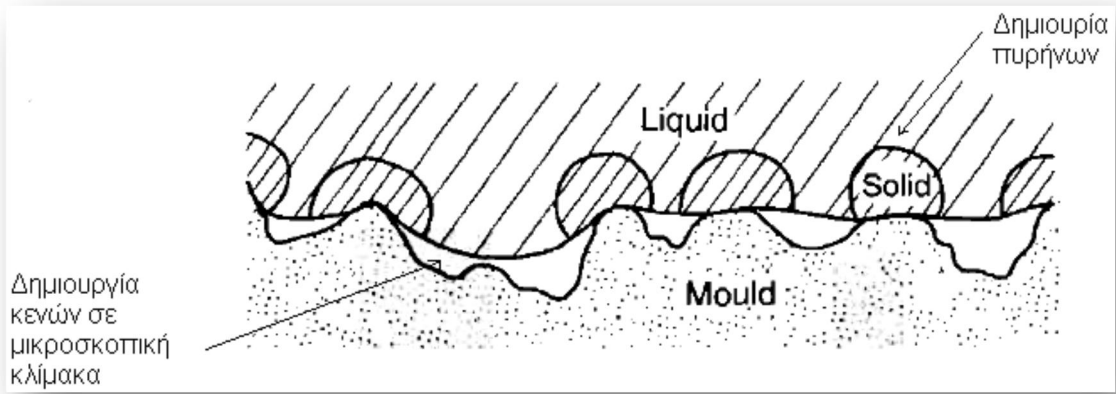
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μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

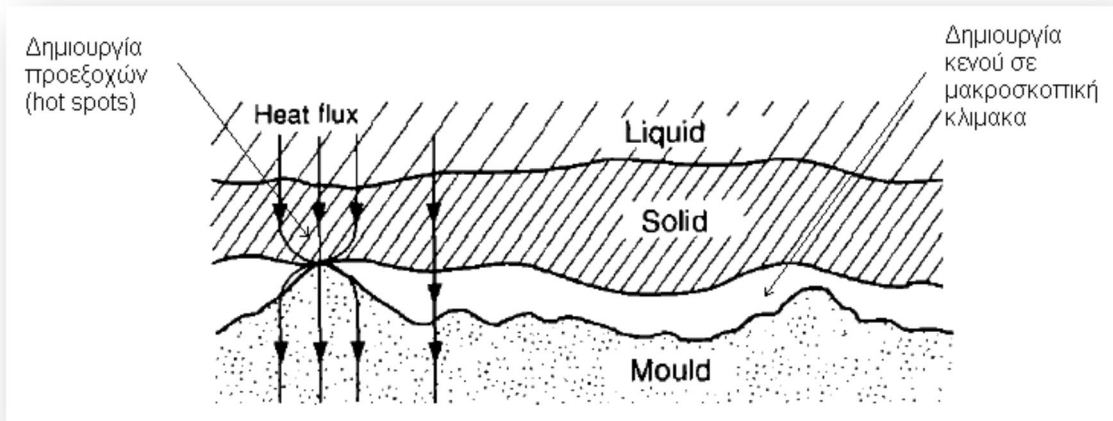
μ μ μ μ μ μ

- μ (, 0.9), μ μ
- μ μ .
- μ :
- i. : , μ — μ
- ii. μ μ : μ μ
μ μ μ (chill)
- iii. μ : μ
- μ μ μ μ
- iv. μ : μ μ
- v. :
- μ μ μ μ μ μ
- vi. μ : μ μ μ freezing range ($T_1 - T_s$)
- μ μ
- vii. :
- viii. μ : μ
- μ μ μ
- μ μ μ
- i. .
- ii. μ μ μ μ
- μ
- iii. μ μ
- iv. μ μ μ μ μ μ
- v. μ μ



μ 2.5: μ

μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ
 μ μ μ
 μ μ . [11]



μ 2.6: μ

μ μ μ
 μ :

$$h = h_s + h_c + h_r$$

 :

$$\varnothing h_s \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

2 - μ . . - μ

μ ()
 Ø h_c μ μ μ

()
 Ø h_r μ μ μ ()

Ho Pehlke μ
 μ . μ μ

:

1. μ μ -
 , μ μ μ ,

μ . μ
 μ , μ . . . μ ,

$$60.000 \left(\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right)$$

μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ

μ μ . μ , μ

$$100 \mu \ 1000 \left(\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right)$$

2. μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ

μ μ .

3. μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ

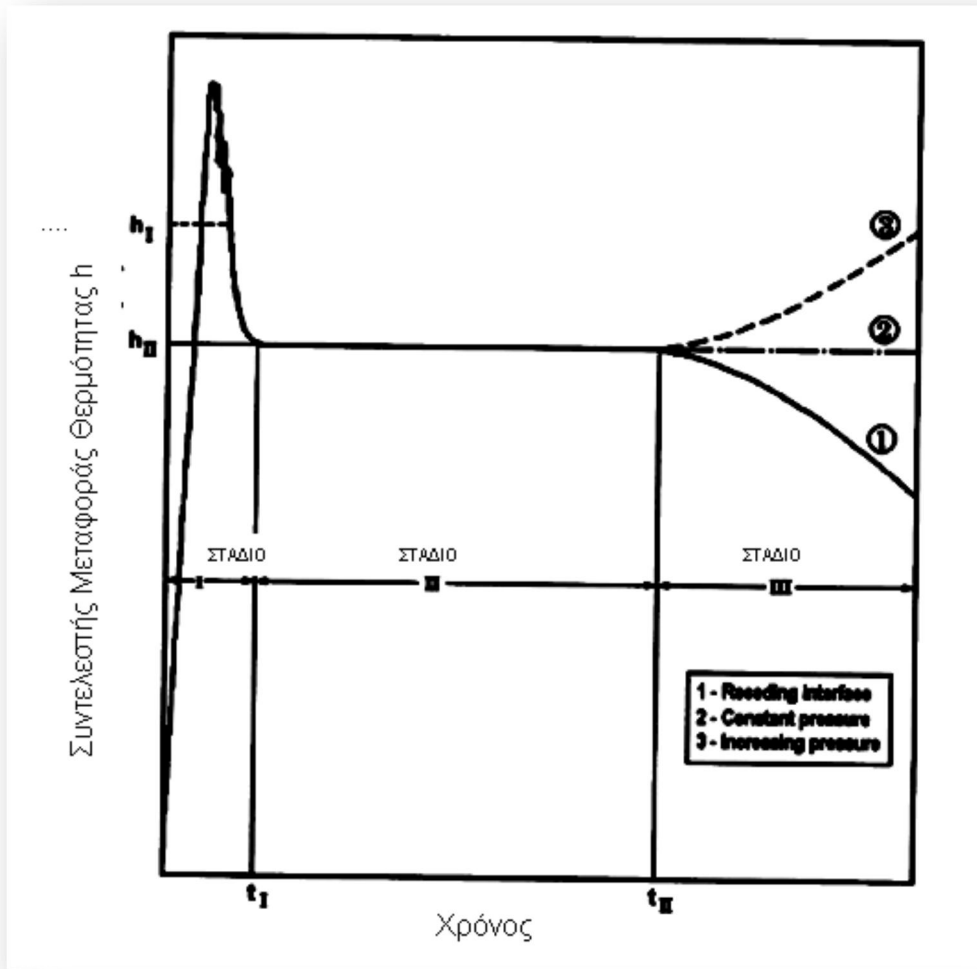
μ μ hc :

$$h_c = \frac{k}{d}$$

:

k = μ μ
 d = [11]

μ μ . . . μ
 μ μ Ho Pehlke, μ



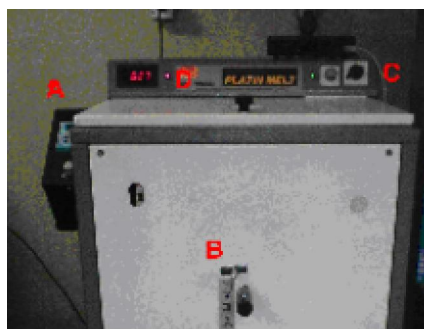
μ 2.7: μ μ μ μ μ
Ho - Pelhke

-
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- [07] correlation to describe Interfacial Heat Transfer during Solidification Simulation and its use in the Optimal feeding Design of castings. [R.W Lewis and R.S Ransing]
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- [10] Determination of IHTC during investment casting process of single crystal blades. (Y.Dong, Kun Bu, Y.Dou, D.Zhang)
- [11] Metal – Mold interfacial Heat Transfer (K. Ho – R. Pelhke)

3 - μ - μ μ

3

μ μ μ :



3.1: μ

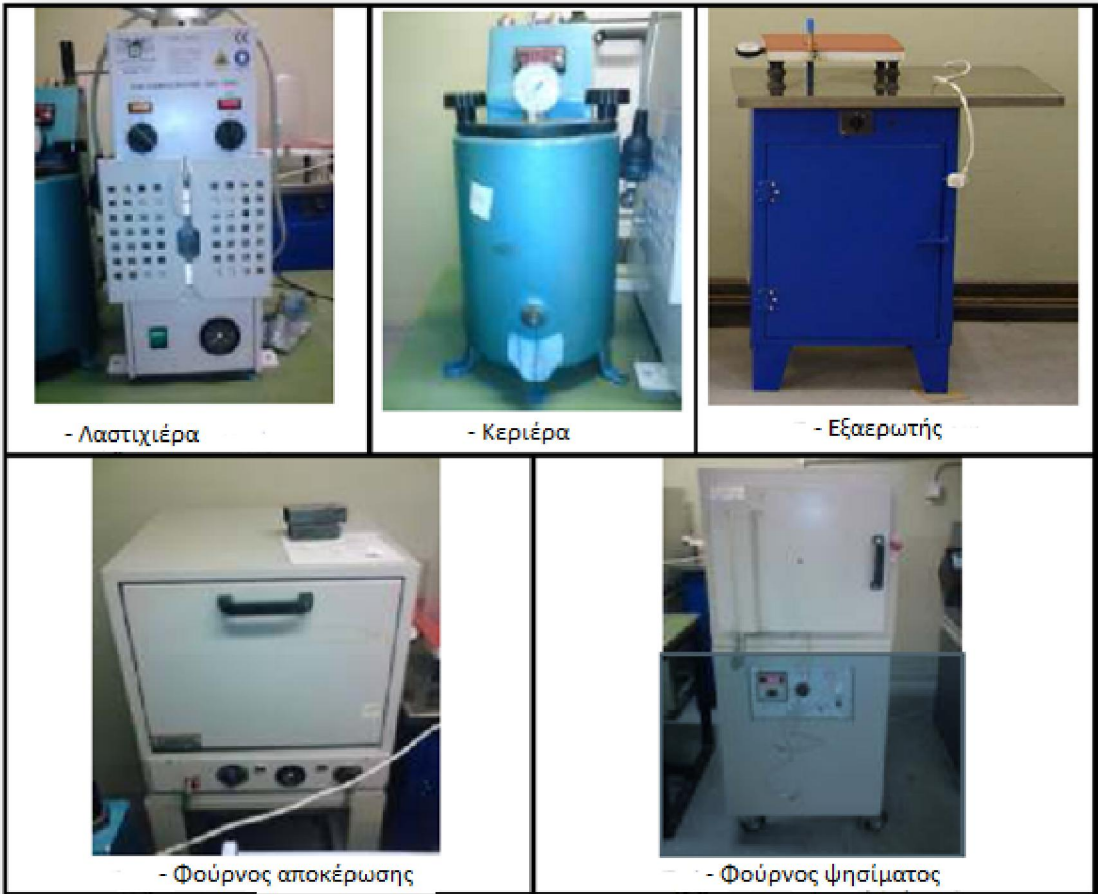
μ μ :

: μ

: - μ

C:

D:



3.3: μ μ

μ :

- ∅
- ∅
- ∅
- ∅
- ∅

μ

μ μ



μ 3.4: μ
μ

μ 3.5:



μ 3.6: ,

μ 3.7:

PRECAST

μμ PreCast μ μ ,

, μ μ .

μ PROCAST

μ μ .

:

(μ , μ) (μμ ,

).

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ , μ μ . μ

μ μ μ . μ

μ

, , , , ,

μ . μ μ μ μ

μ , μ μ , μ

μ . μ DataCast.

DATACAST

DataCast μ , μ

μ μ μ CGS.

, μ μ ,

μ . μ

DataCast μ μ

μ μ μ .

PROCAST

module ProCast μ

μ , μ μ μ μ μ

μμ . μ μ

μ μ ViewCast.

« » μ μ

3 - μ - μ μ

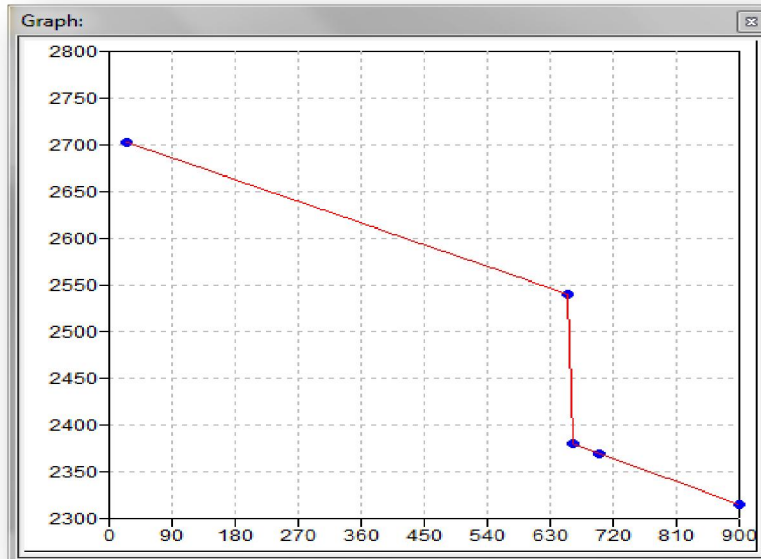
μ μ . ProCast μ μμ PostCast
μ .

VIEWCAST

ViewCast μ μ .
μ μ μ , , μ
μ μ μ , μ . μ
:
• μ
•
•
•
• μ μ

STATUS

manager PROCAST μ module Status, μ
μ μ .

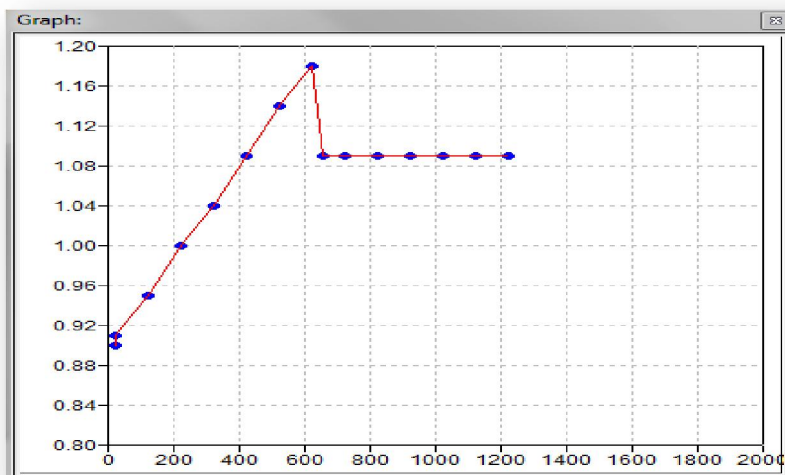


μ 3.9: μ μ

iii. μ liquidus solidus (μ).

Liquidus	634 °C
Solidus	625 °C

iv. μ μ μ .



μ 3.10: μ μ μ

μ , μ μ

Ransom & Randolph, Argentum Jewelry Investment, μ

μ μ

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	CAS #	%	TLV mg/m ³	OSHA PEL mg/m ³
Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	<50	0.05** 10.0**	0.10* 0.30**
Silica (cristobalite)	14464-46-1	<50	0.05* 5.0**	0.05* 0.15**
Calcium Sulfate	7778-18-9	<50	10.0**	5.0* 15.0**

* Respirable Dust
**Total Dust

μ 3.11. Argentum

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity	2.5
Vapor Pressure	N/A	pH	6-8
Vapor Density	N/A	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Critical Temperature	N/A	Viscosity	N/A
Decomposition Temperature	N/A	% Volatile by Volume	None
Melting/Freezing Point	N/A	Magnetism	N/A
Solubility in Water	1.5% by wt.	Autolgnition Temperature	N/A
Critical Pressure	N/A	Corrosion Rate	N/A
Permeable Exposure Limit	N/A	Molecular Weight	Mixture
Appearance and Odor	White powder, no odor		

μ 3.12. Argentum

ProCast

μ :

∅ μ μ : 0.2637 W/mK

∅ : 1100 kg/m³

∅ μ : 0.83736 kJ/kgK

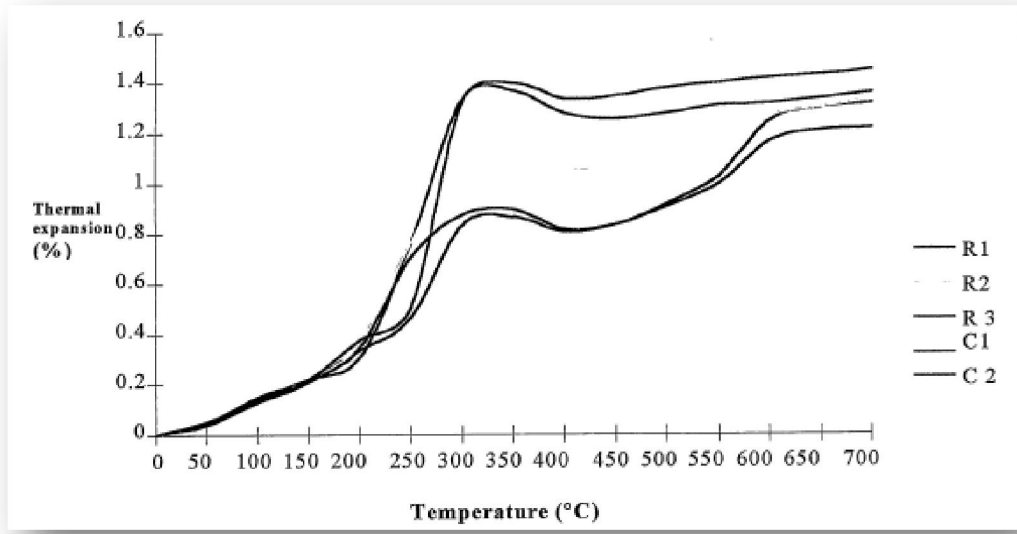
μ μ μ

μ "plaster" 16.4·10⁻⁶ m/mK, μ

μ μ [14]

μμ μ μ μ

600 C. 0 - 900 C
1.6%.



μ μ , e μ , μ
 μ μ , μ :

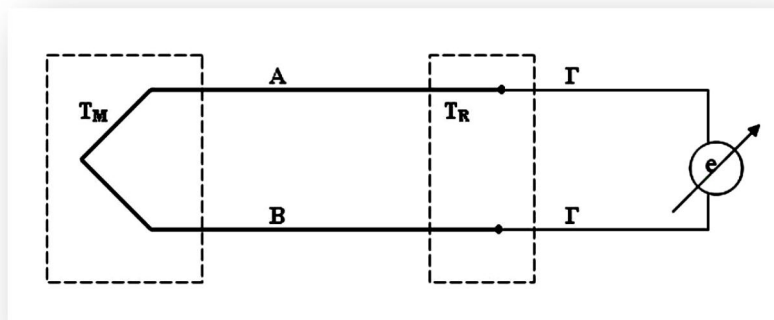
$$e = (e_{AB})_{T_M} + (e_{B\Gamma})_{T_R} + (e_{\Gamma A})_{T_R} \quad (1)$$

:
 T_M μ μ μ ,
 μ (μ μ) T_R: μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ μ μ
 (μ) μ (T_R)
 μ , μ μ μ , μ
 μ (T_R), :

$$(e_{AB})_{T_R} + (e_{B\Gamma})_{T_R} + (e_{\Gamma A})_{T_R} = 0 \quad (2)$$

(1) (2) μ :

$$e = (e_{AB})_{T_M} - (e_{AB})_{T_R} \quad (3)$$



μ 3.22 : μ μ

μ μ μ μ
 μ (E, J, N, B, R, , S, T, C). μ
 μ μ μ

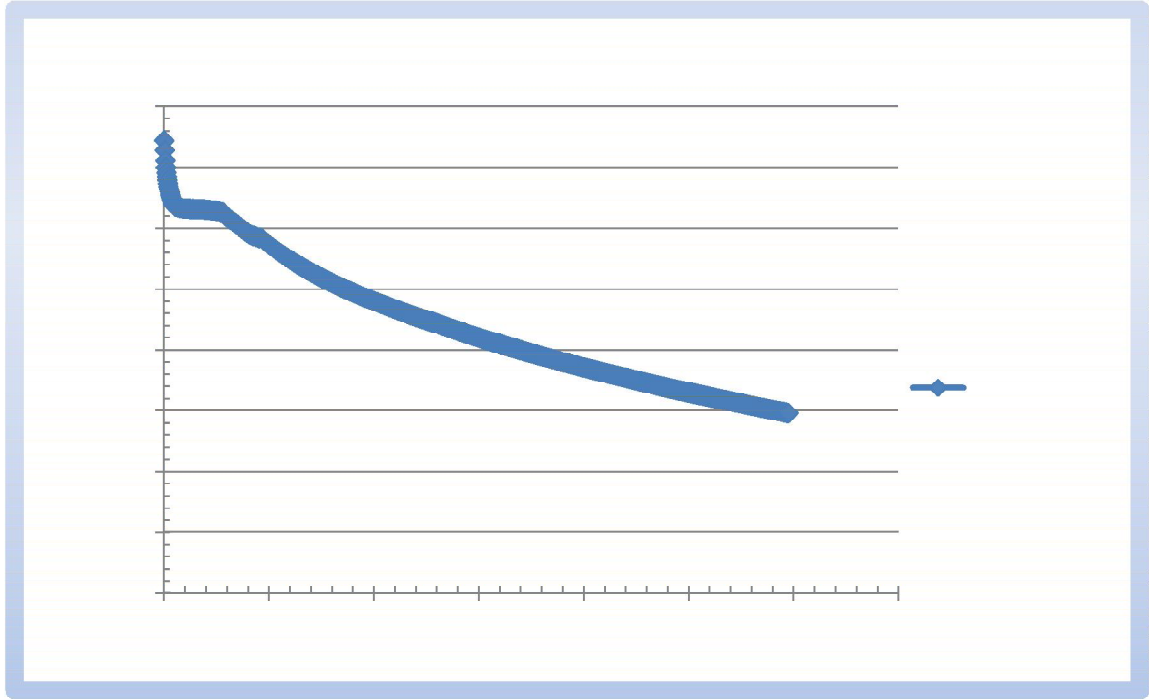
4 - μ μ - μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

4 - μ μ - μ

μ μ μ μ :



3: μ μ (μ -)

μ :

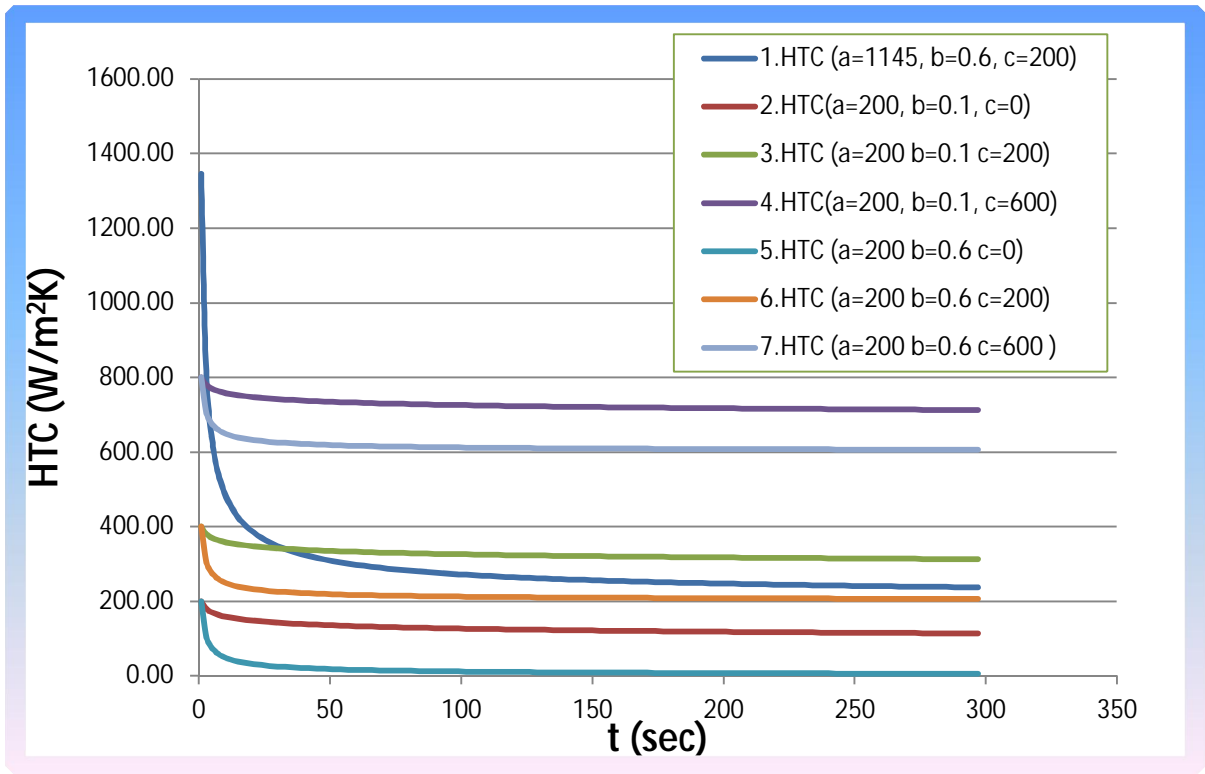
0 < t < 634 < 749°C : μ μ (μ)

625 < 634°C : μ . (mushy zone)

< 625°C : μ . .

μ μ μ μ μ

$$htc = at^b + c$$



5 : μ Val 1-7

27 μ (case 1).

μ 2-7 80.44-98.77% 0.05sec. μ

μ a c μ μ

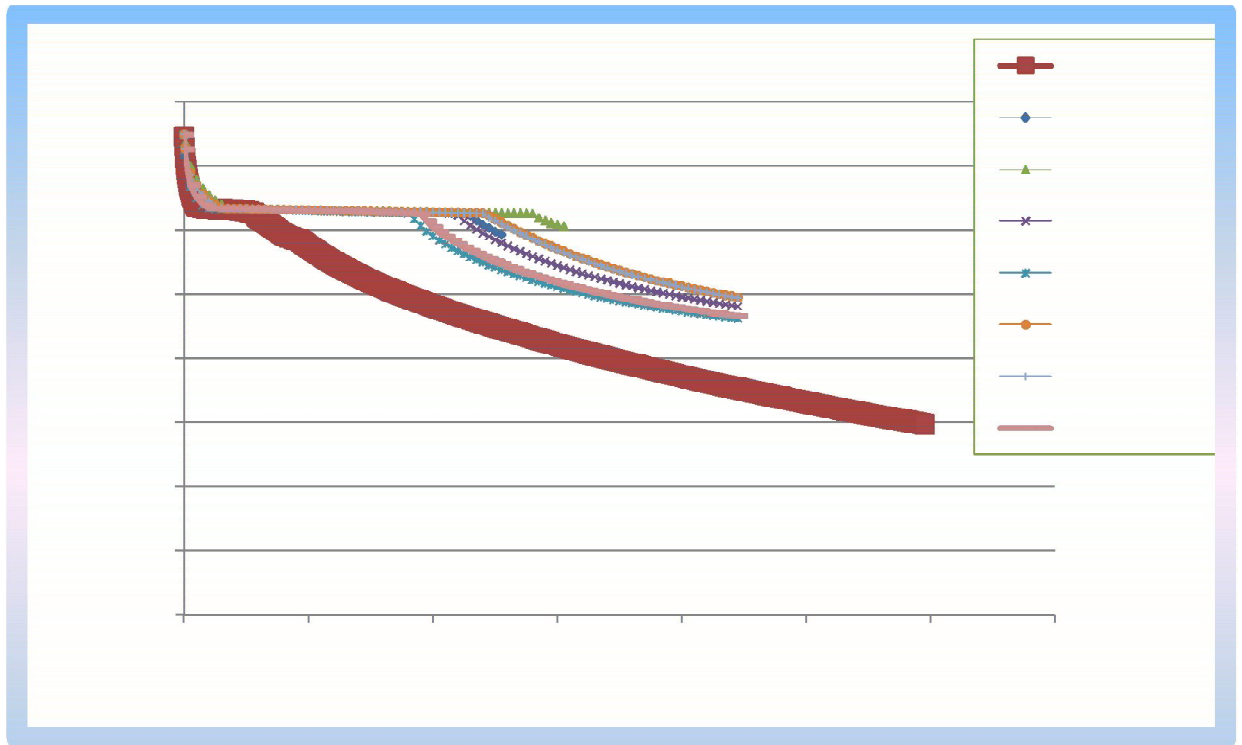
10sec (case 1) μ μ μ 300 sec, μ

2-7 82.66% μ 224.72% μ

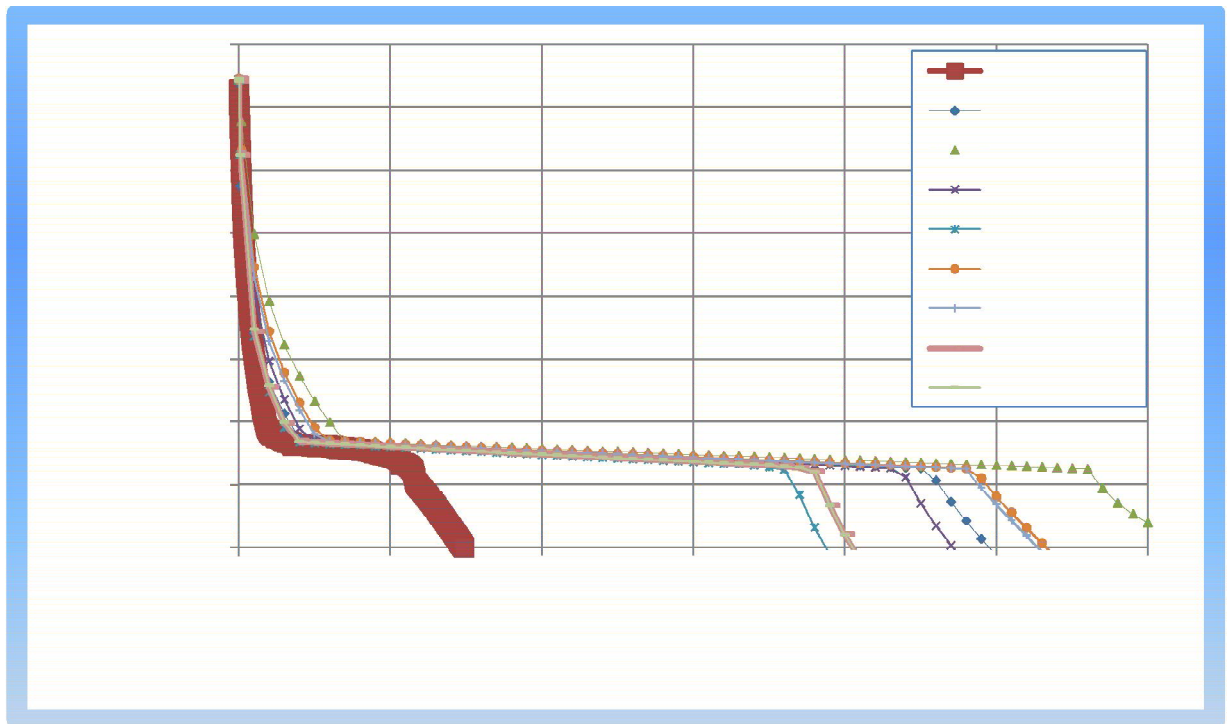
μ μ μ μ 2 μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ

Temperature - Time



6 : μ (μ -)
 μ Val_(1-7).



4 : μ (μ -)
 μ Val_(1-7),

4 - μ μ - μ

μ :

/ μ

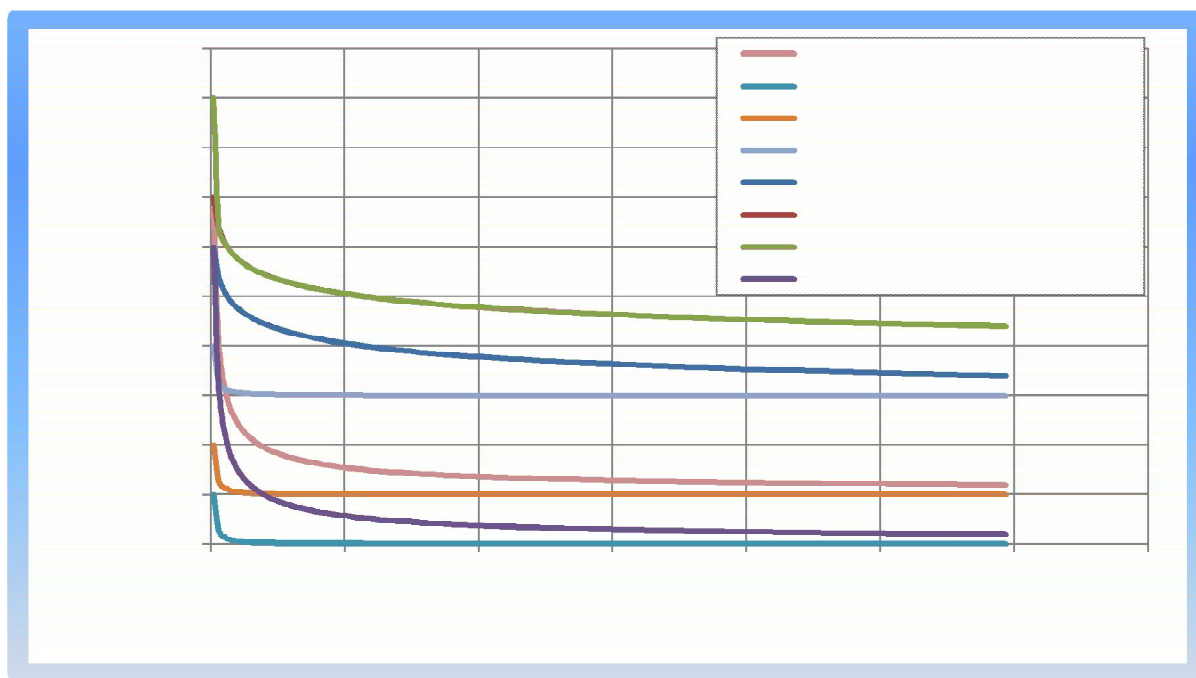
(sec)

Experiment	25	
Val1_	30	20%
Val2_	60	140%
Val3_	40	60%
Val4_	40	60%
Val5_	50	100%
Val6_	30	20%
Val7_	30	20%

/ μ

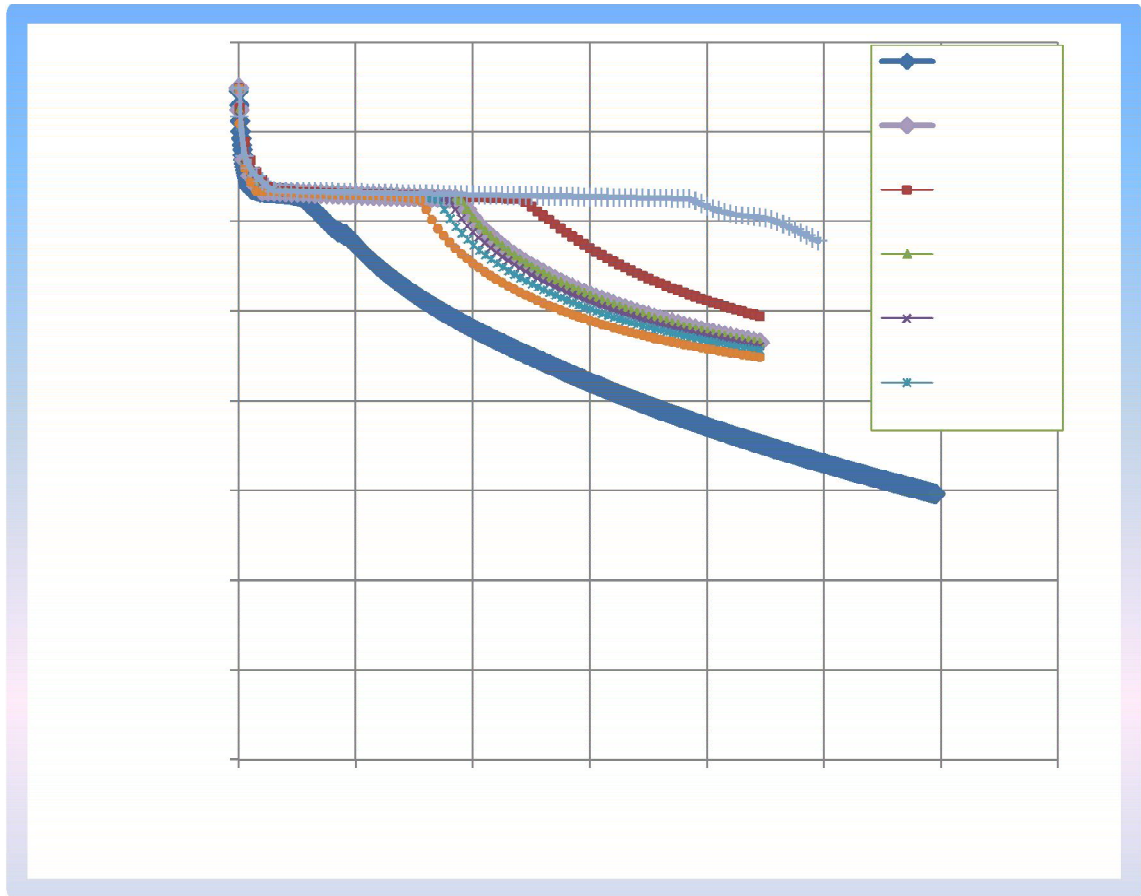
(sec)

Experiment	115	
Val1_	450	291%
Val2_	560	387%
Val3_	430	274%
Val4_	360	213%
Val5_	480	317%
Val6_	480	317%
Val7_	380	230%

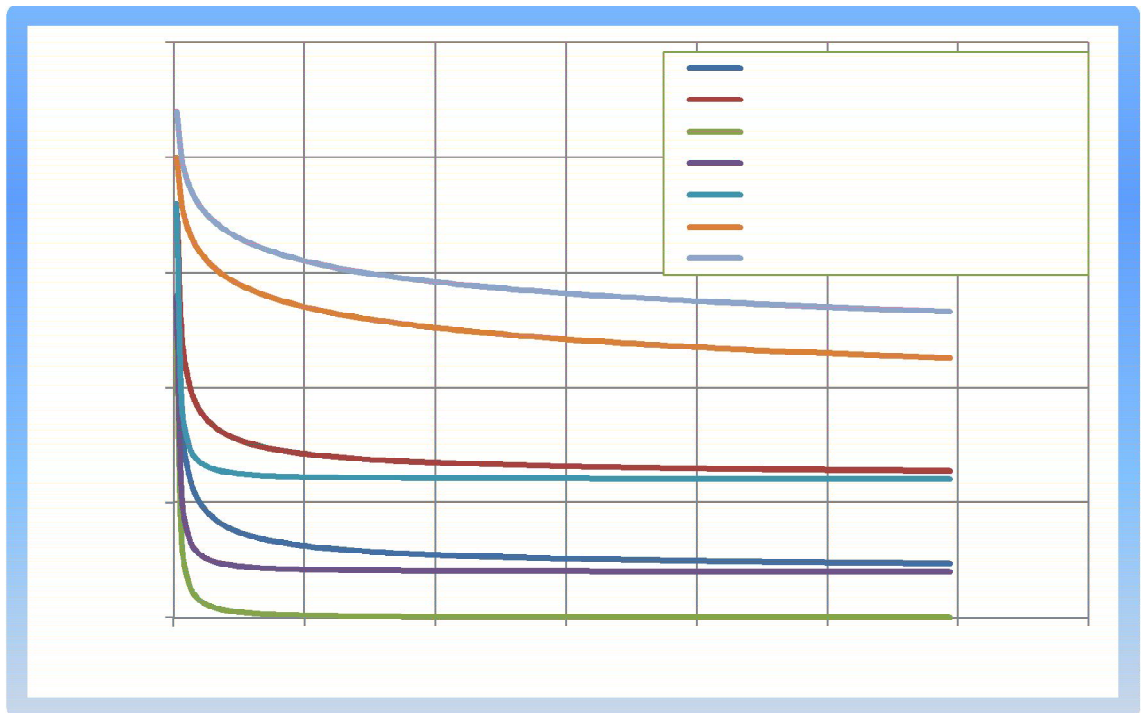


8 : μ Val_ 8-14. μ

4 - μ μ - μ

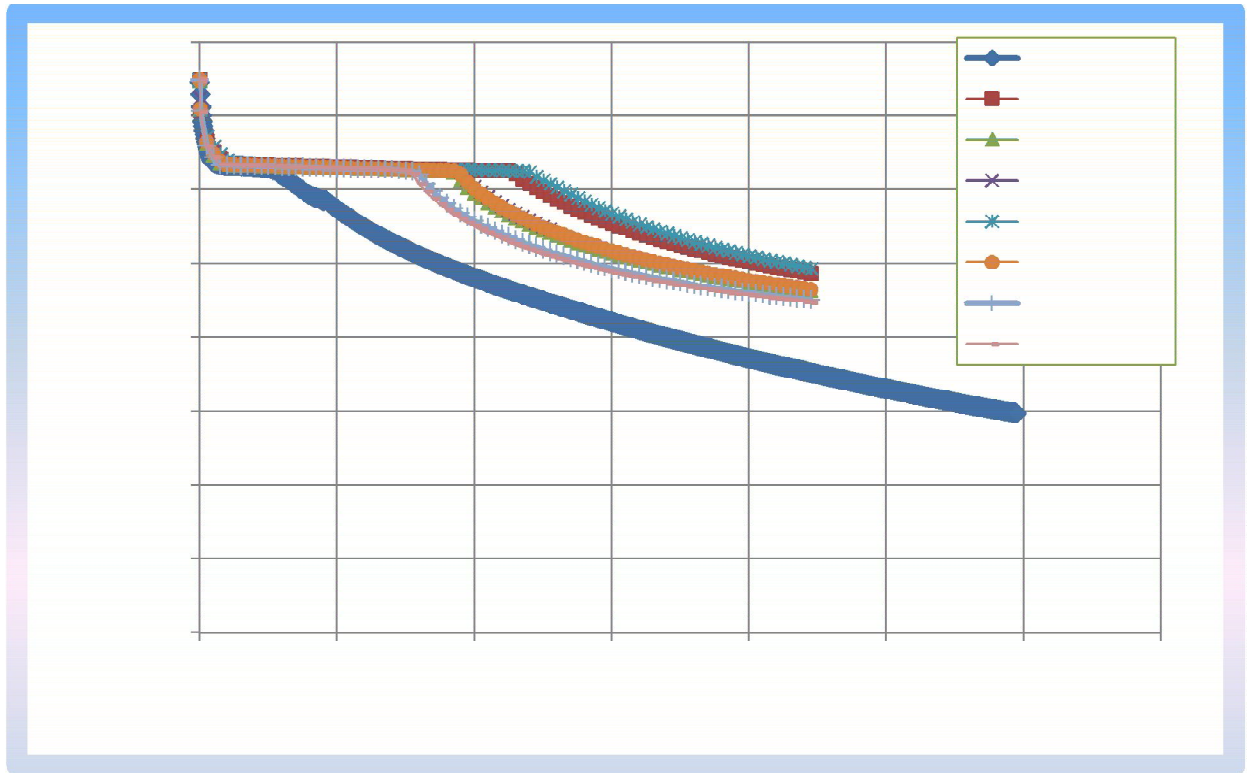


9: μ (μ -)
 μ $Val_{(8-14)}$

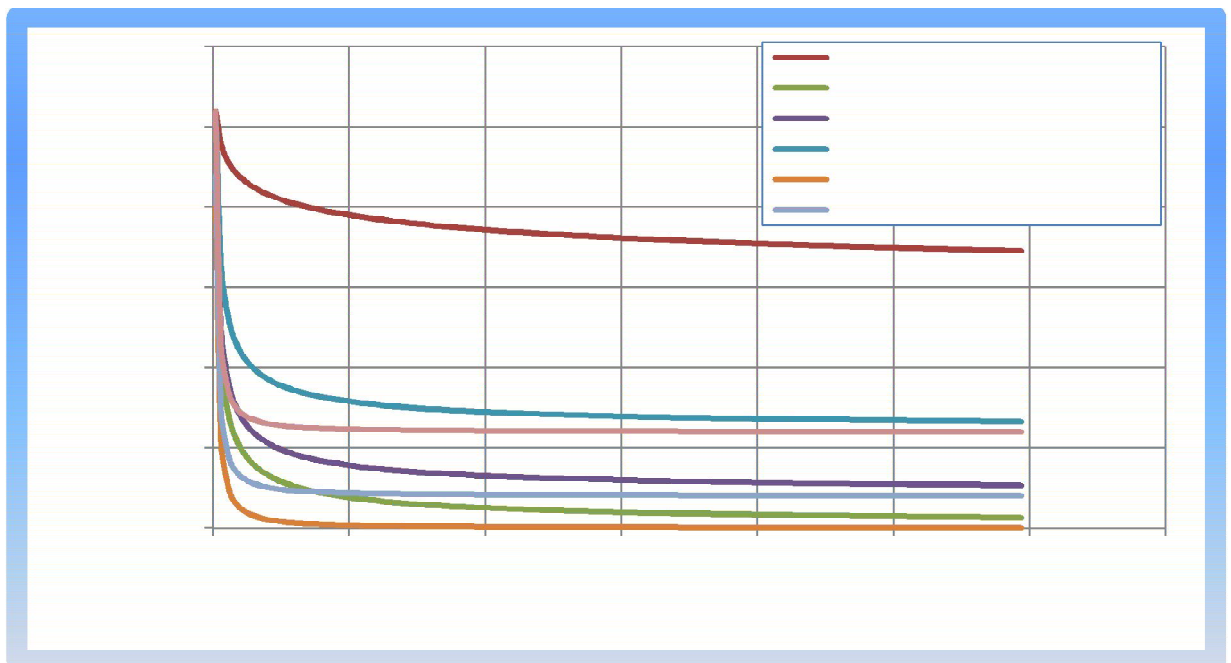


10: μ . . . μ
 μ Val_{15-21}

4 - μ μ - μ

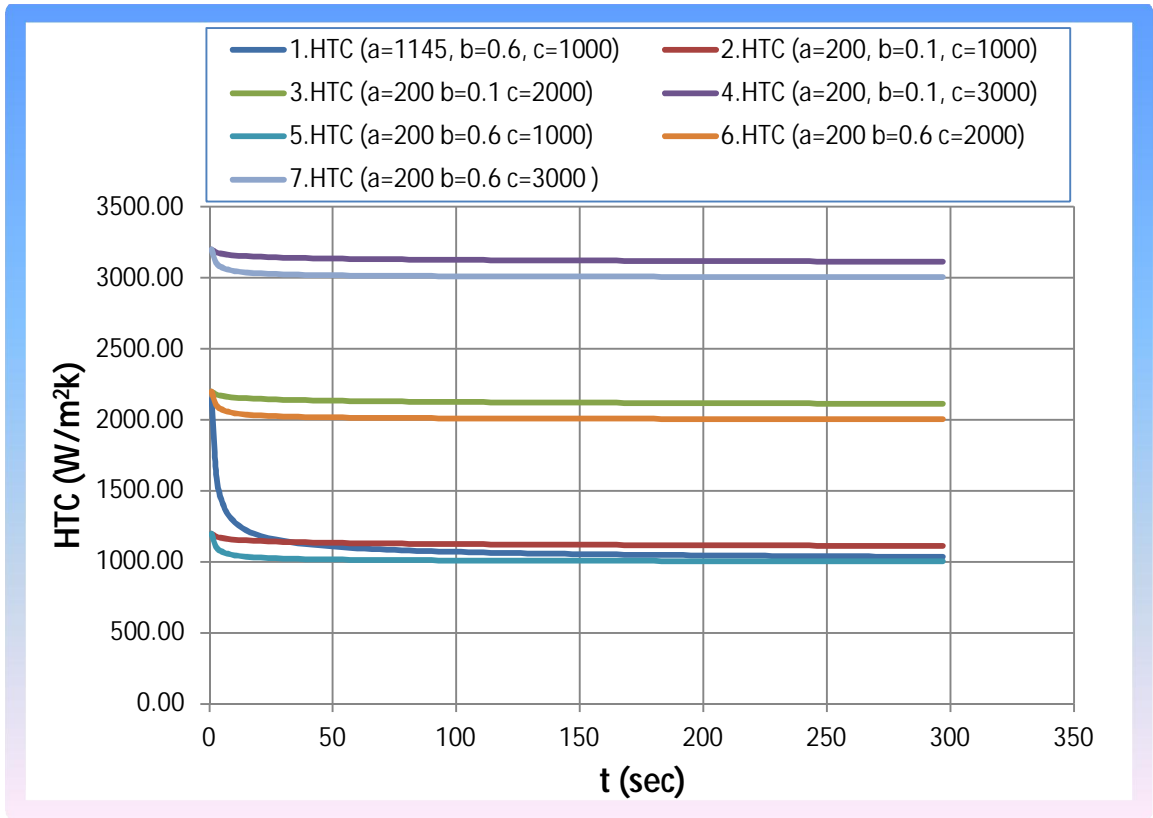


11: μ (μ -)
 μ Val_ (15-21).

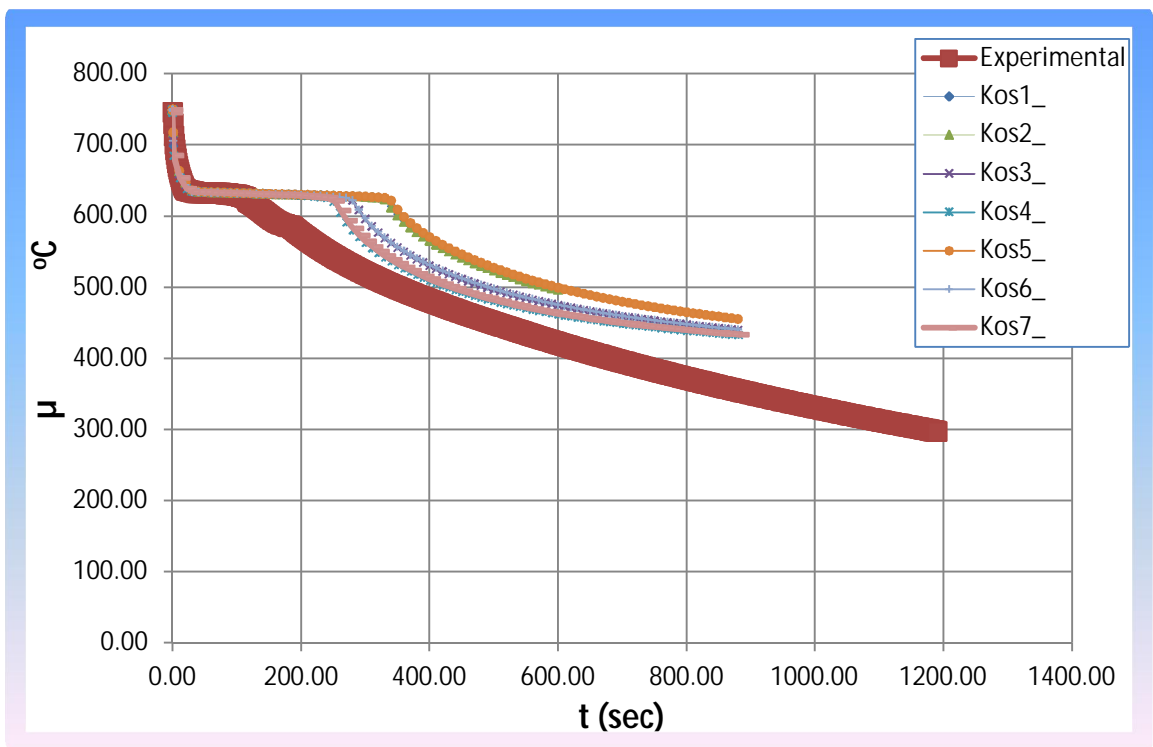


μμ : μ
 μ Val_ 22-28. μ

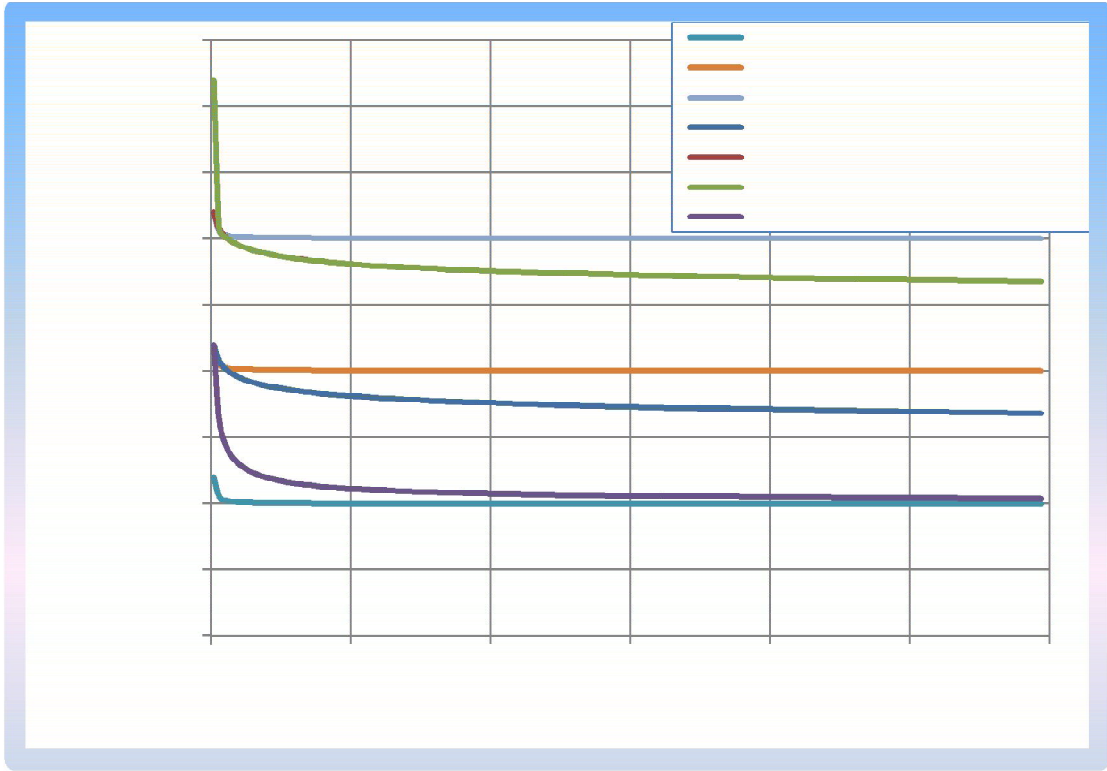
	$htc = at^b + c$ (μ Kos_{-})		
l	a	b	c
$Kos1_{-}$	1145	0,6	1000
$Kos2_{-}$	200	0,1	1000
$Kos3_{-}$	200	0,1	2000
$Kos4_{-}$	200	0,1	3000
$Kos5_{-}$	200	0,6	1000
$Kos6_{-}$	200	0,6	2000
$Kos7_{-}$	200	0,6	3000
$Kos8_{-}$	200	1,2	1000
$Kos9_{-}$	200	1,2	2000
$Kos10_{-}$	200	1,2	3000
$Kos11_{-}$	1200	0,1	1000
$Kos12_{-}$	1200	0,1	2000
$Kos13_{-}$	1200	0,1	3000
$Kos14_{-}$	1200	0,6	1000
$Kos15_{-}$	1200	0,6	2000
$Kos16_{-}$	1200	0,6	3000
$Kos17_{-}$	1200	1,2	1000
$Kos18_{-}$	1200	1,2	2000
$Kos19_{-}$	1200	1,2	3000
$Kos20_{-}$	2000	0,1	1000
$Kos21_{-}$	2000	0,1	2000
$Kos22_{-}$	2000	0,1	3000
$Kos23_{-}$	2000	0,6	1000
$Kos24_{-}$	2000	0,6	2000
$Kos25_{-}$	2000	0,6	3000
$Kos26_{-}$	2000	1,2	1000
$Kos27_{-}$	2000	1,2	2000
$Kos28_{-}$	2000	1,2	3000



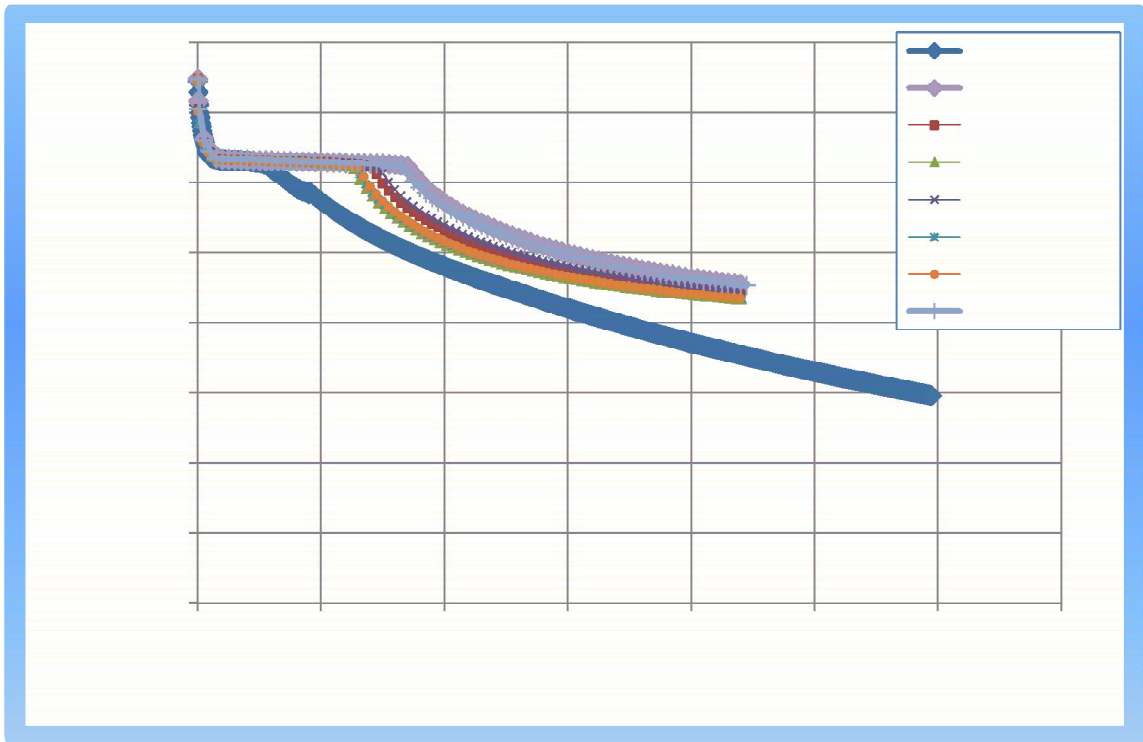
12: μ Kos_ 1-7. μ



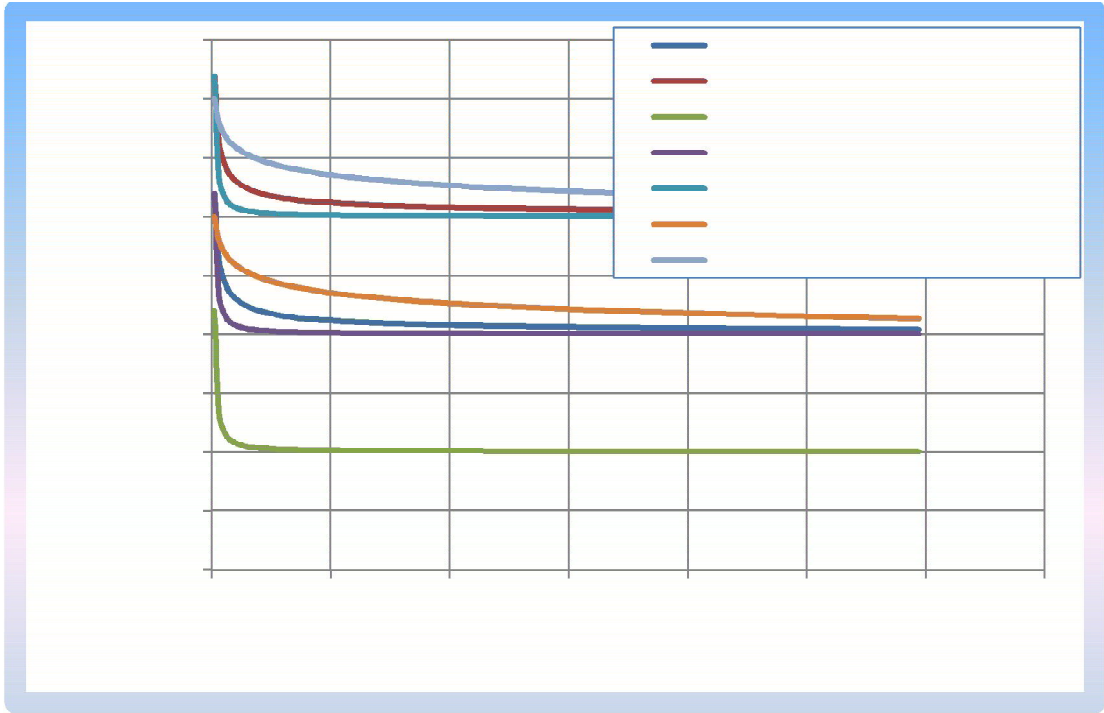
13: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_ (1-7).



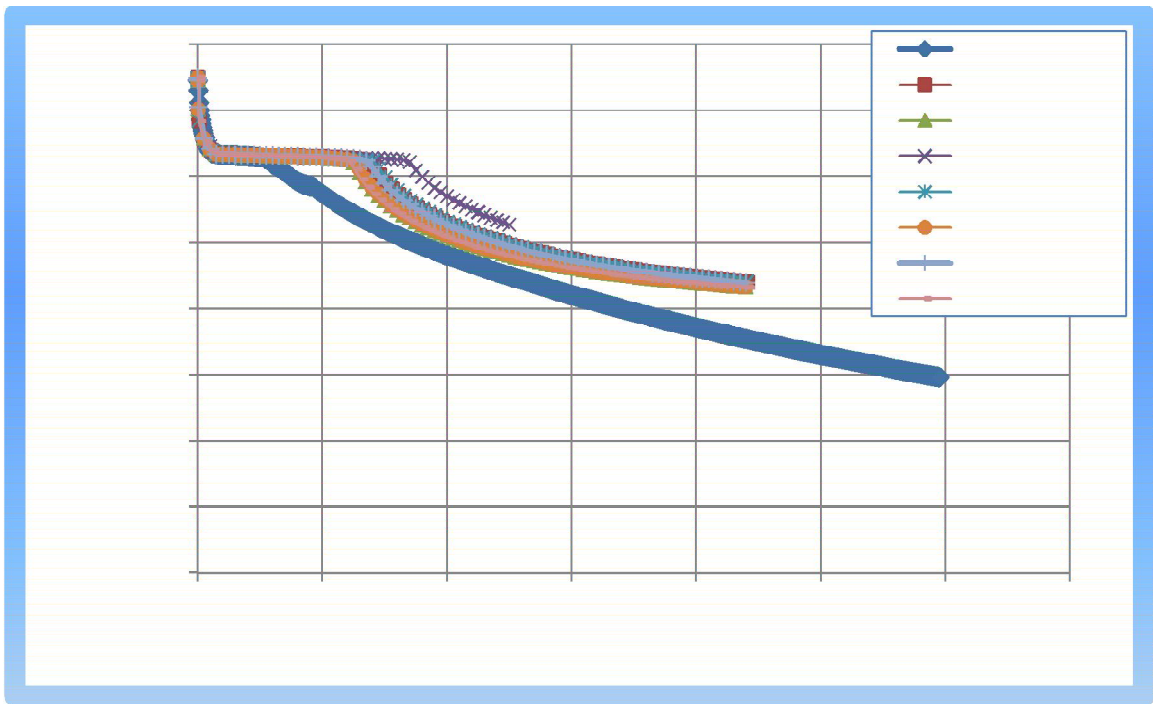
14: μ . . . μ
 μ Kos_8-14.



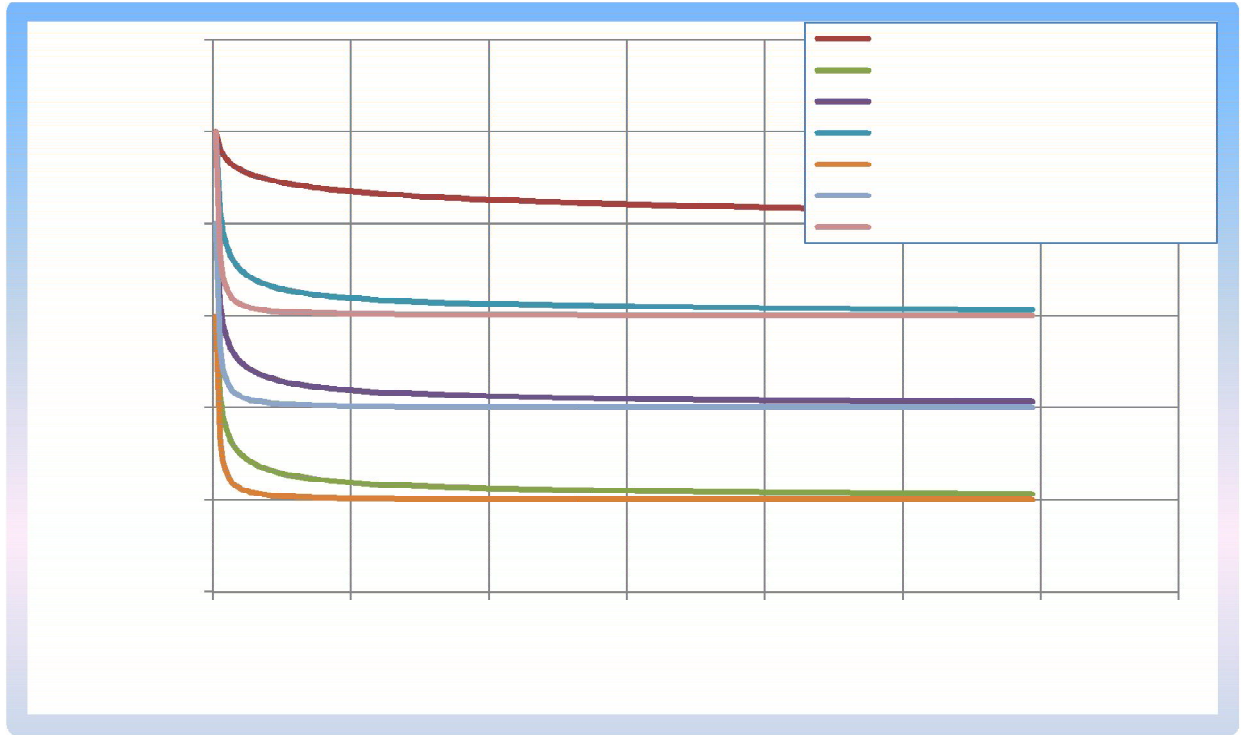
15: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_ (8-14).



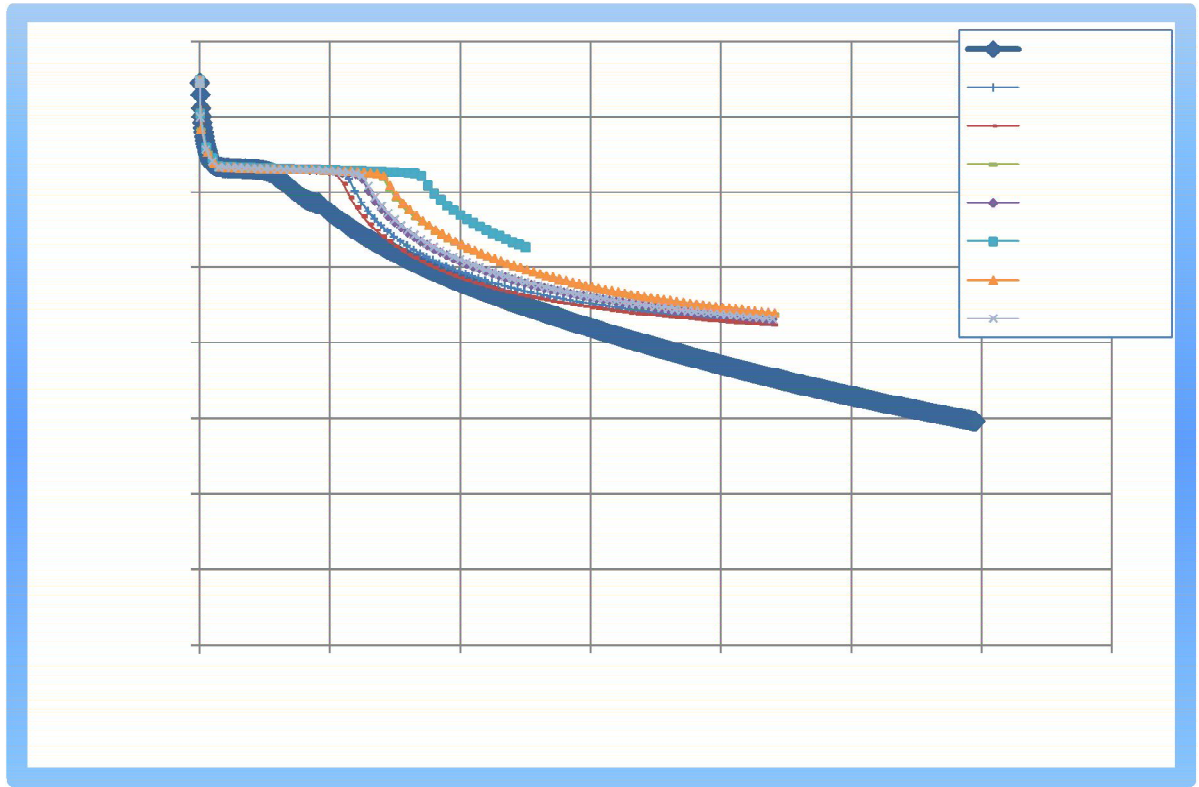
16: μ μ Kos_15-21. μ



μμ : μ (μ -)
μ Kos_ (15-21).

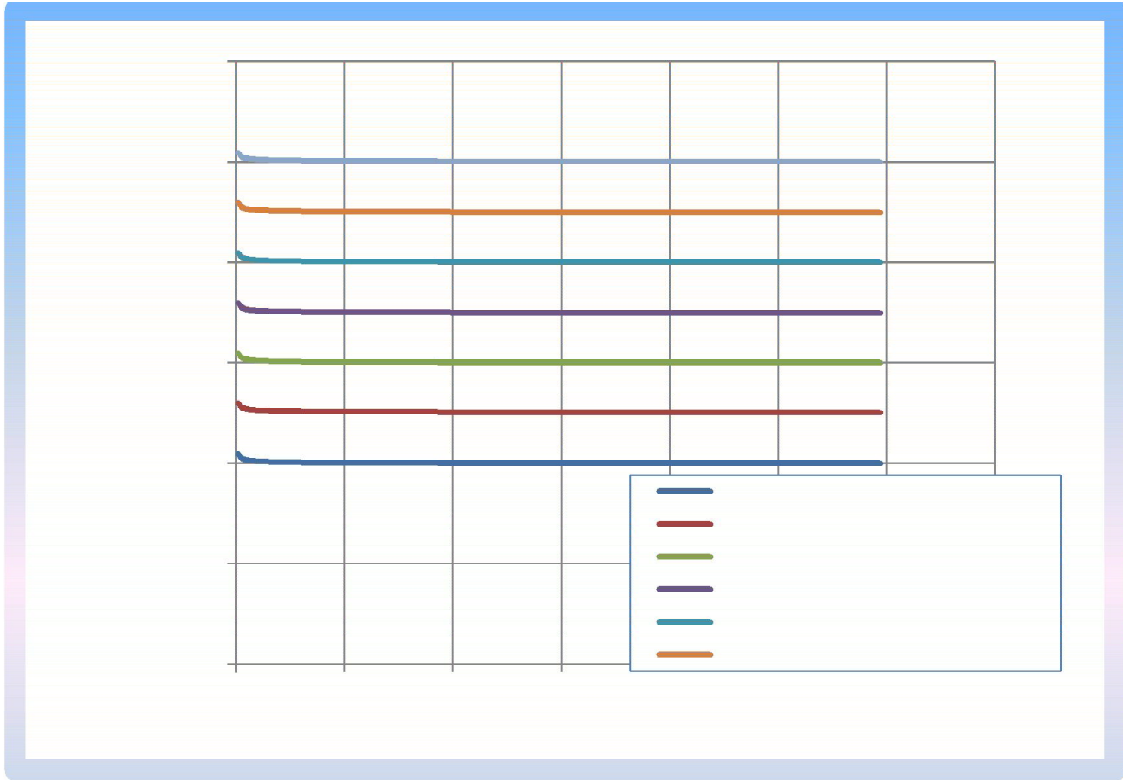


17: μ . . μ
 μ Kos_21-28.

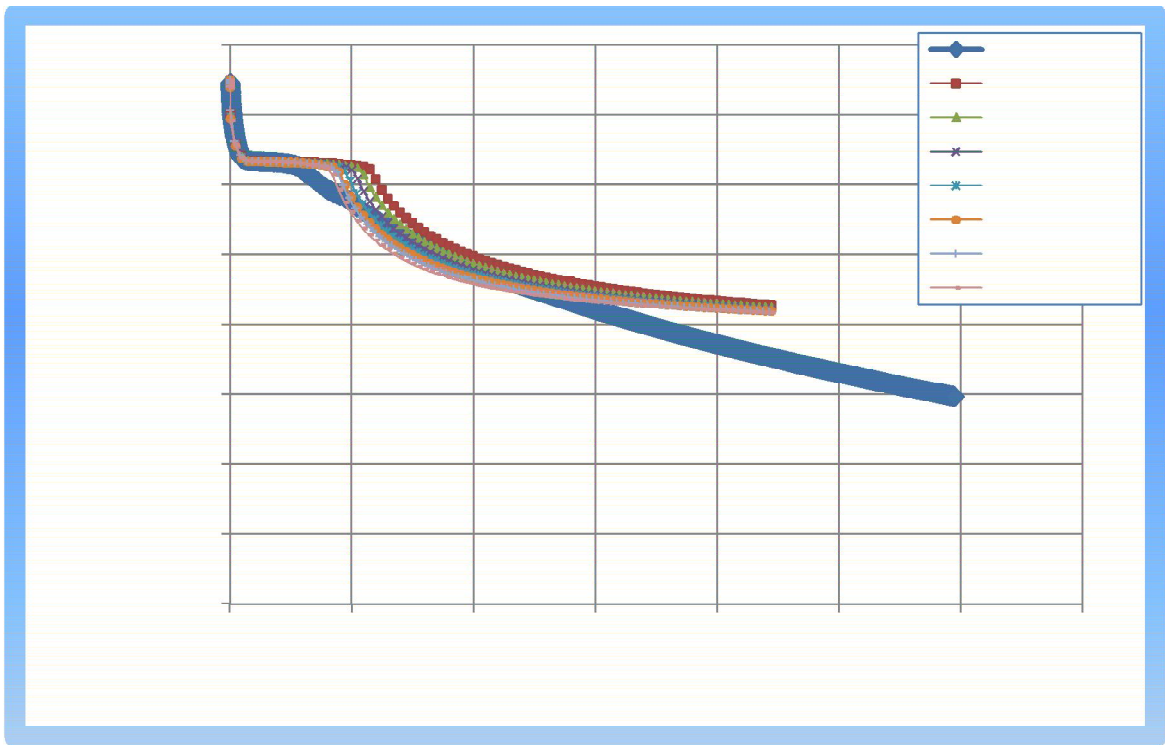


18: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_(21-28).

l	$htc = at^b + c$ (μ Kos_29-56)		
	a	b	c
Kos29	200	0,6	4000
Kos30	200	0,6	5000
Kos31	200	0,6	6000
Kos32	200	0,6	7000
Kos33	200	0,6	8000
Kos34	200	0,6	9000
Kos35	200	0,6	10000
Kos36	200	1,2	4000
Kos37	200	1,2	5000
Kos38	200	1,2	6000
Kos39	200	1,2	7000
Kos40	200	1,2	8000
Kos41	200	1,2	9000
Kos42	200	1,2	10000
Kos43	500	0,6	4000
Kos44	500	0,6	5000
Kos45	500	0,6	6000
Kos46	500	0,6	7000
Kos47	500	0,6	8000
Kos48	500	0,6	9000
Kos49	500	0,6	10000
Kos50	500	1,2	4000
Kos51	500	1,2	5000
Kos52	500	1,2	6000
Kos53	500	1,2	7000
Kos54	500	1,2	8000
Kos55	500	1,2	9000
Kos56	500	1,2	10000

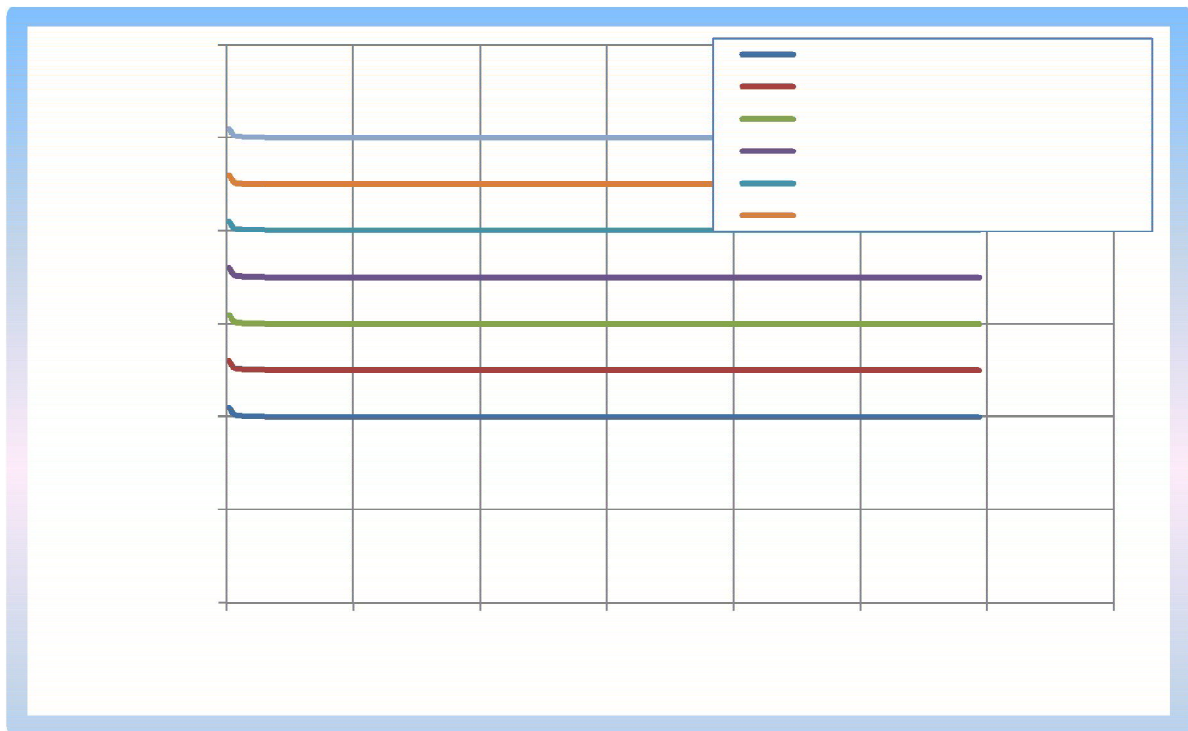


19: μ μ Kos_29-35.

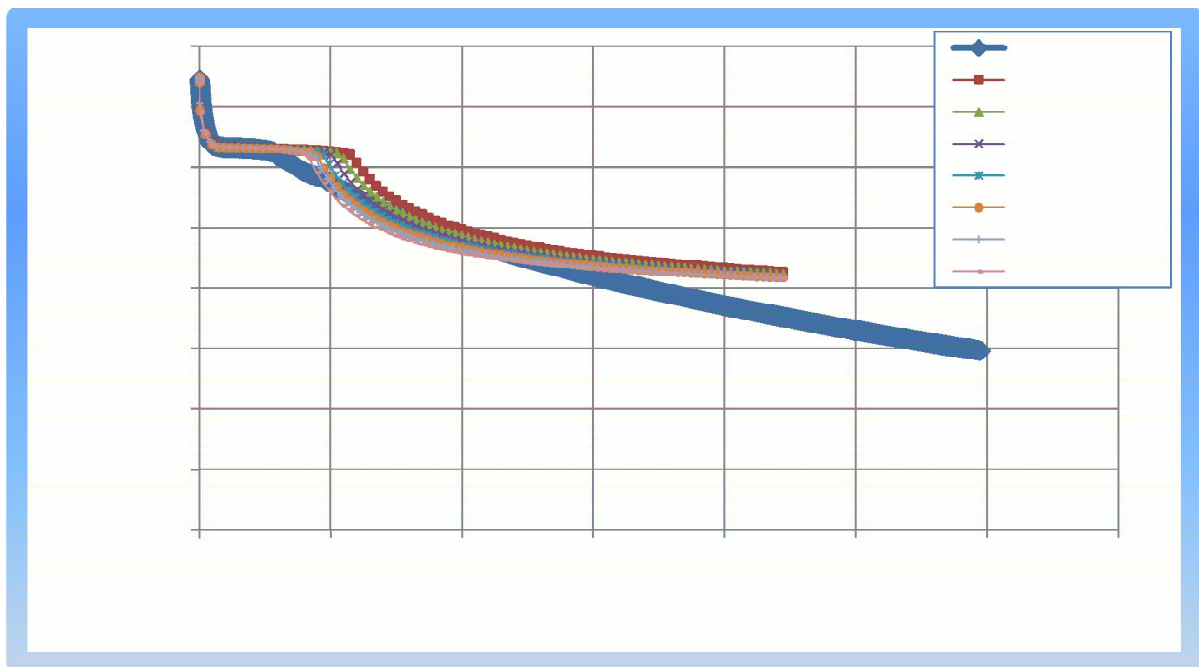


20: μ (μ -) μ Kos_(29-35).

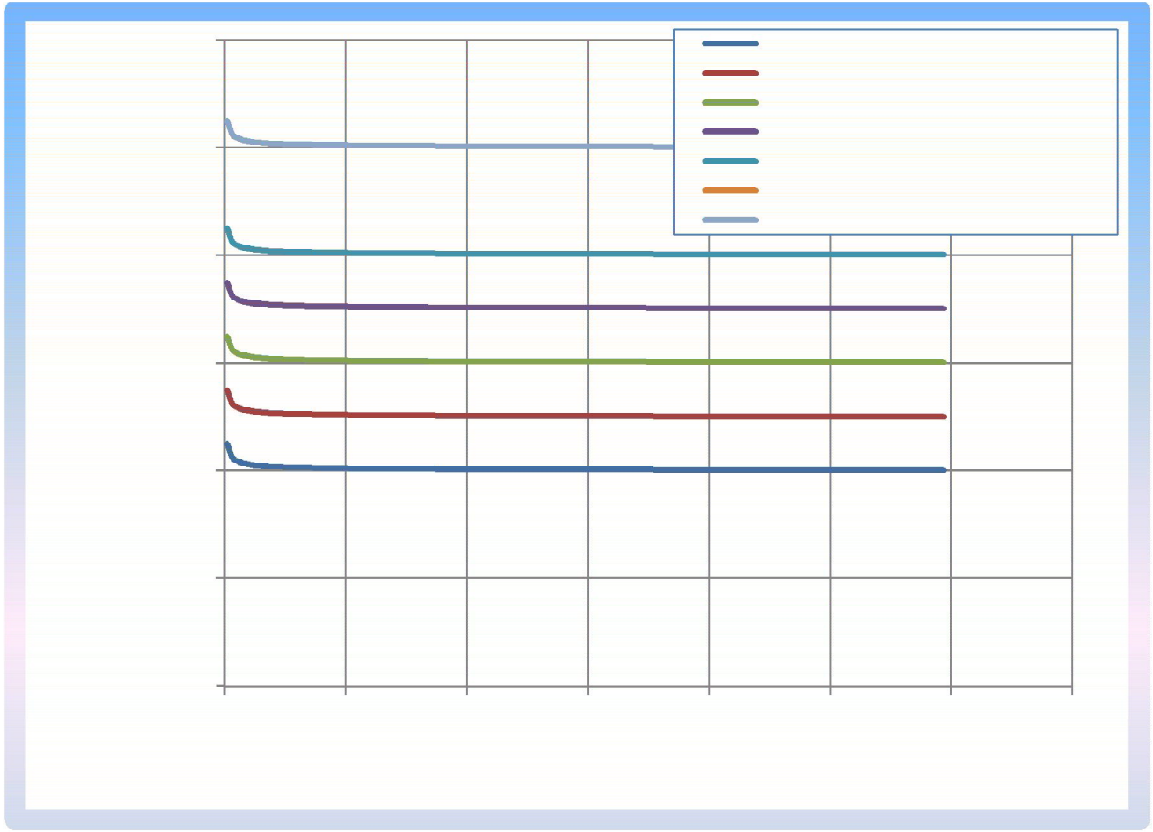
4 - μ μ - μ



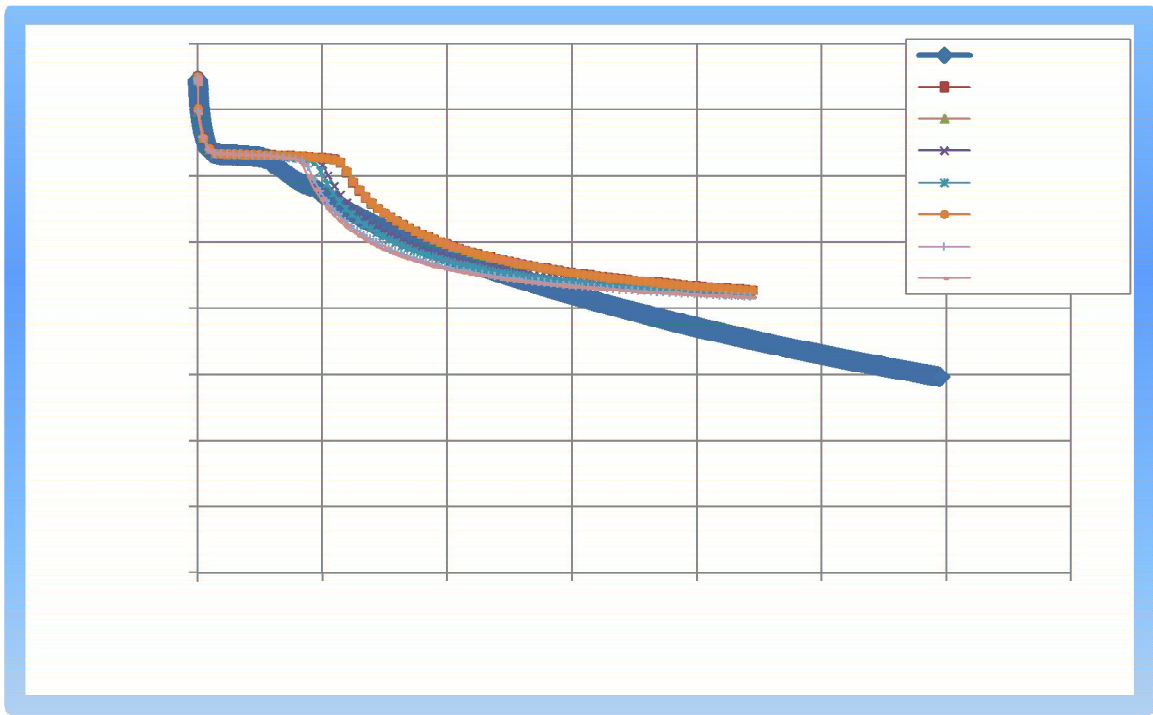
21: μ . . μ
 μ Kos_36-42.



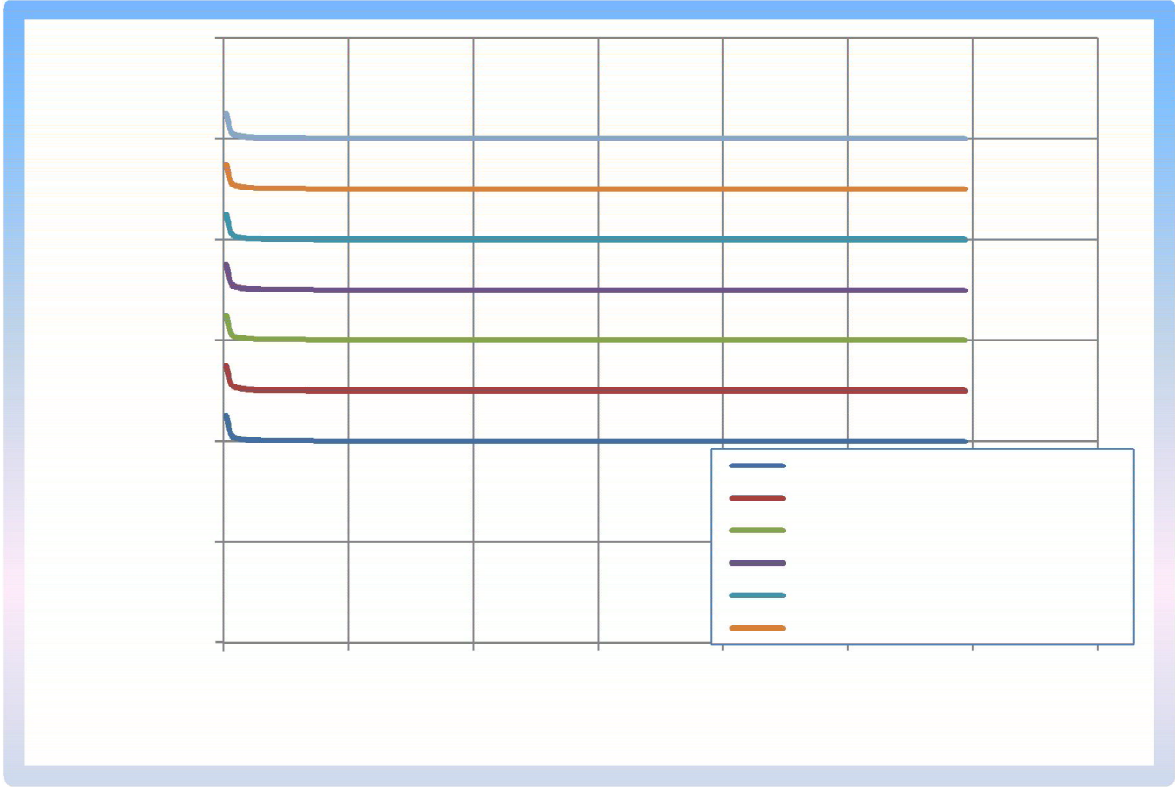
22: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_(36-42).



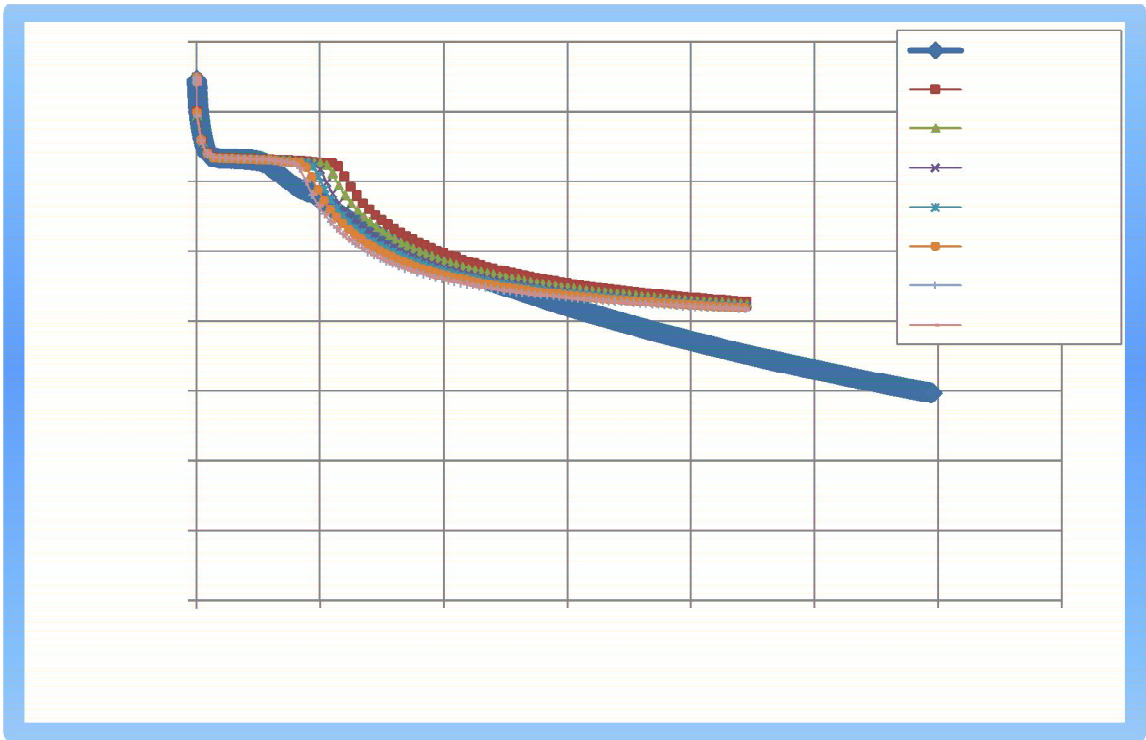
23: μ μ
 μ Kos_43-49.



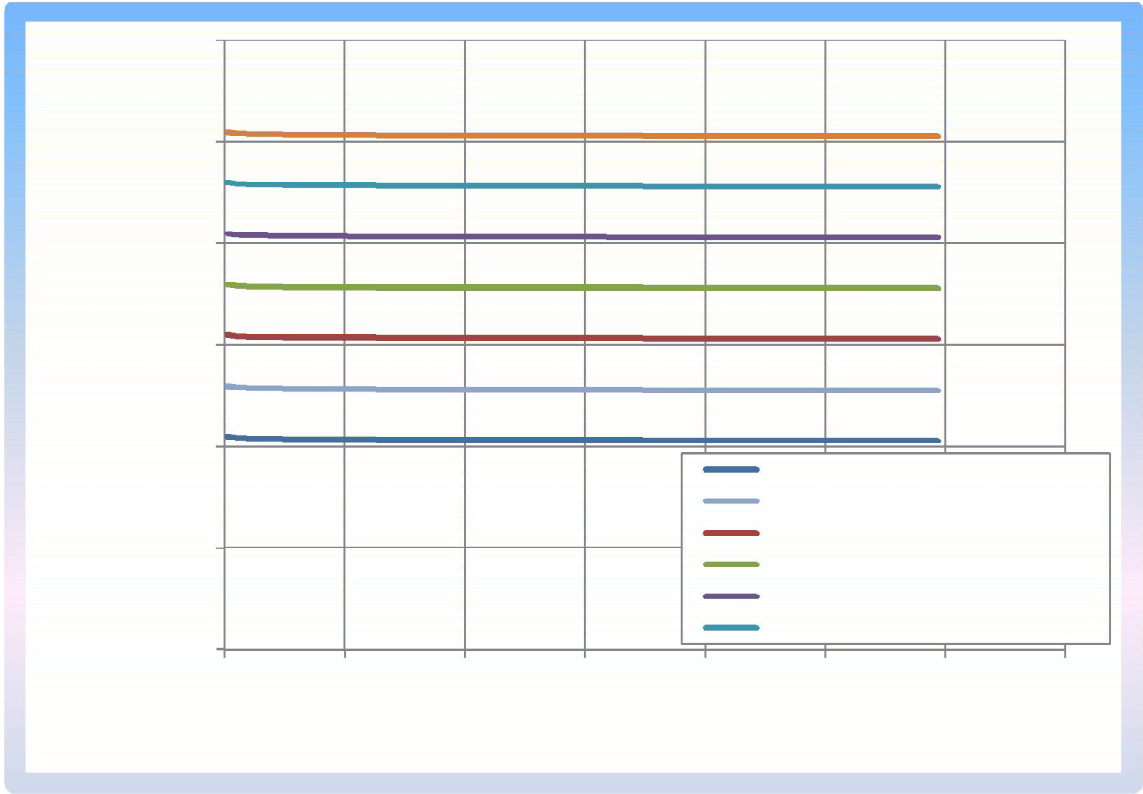
24: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_(43-49).



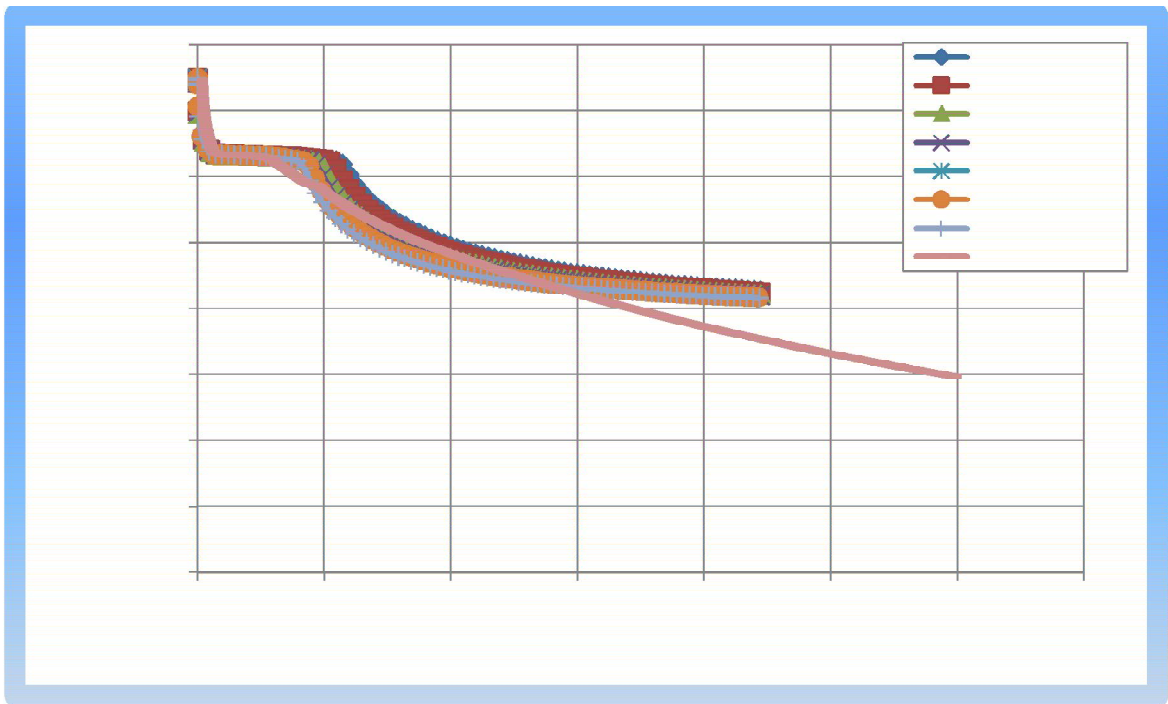
25: μ . . μ
 μ Kos_50-56.



26: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_(50-56).



27: μ . . . μ
 μ Kos_57-63.



28: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_(57-63).

4 - μ μ - μ

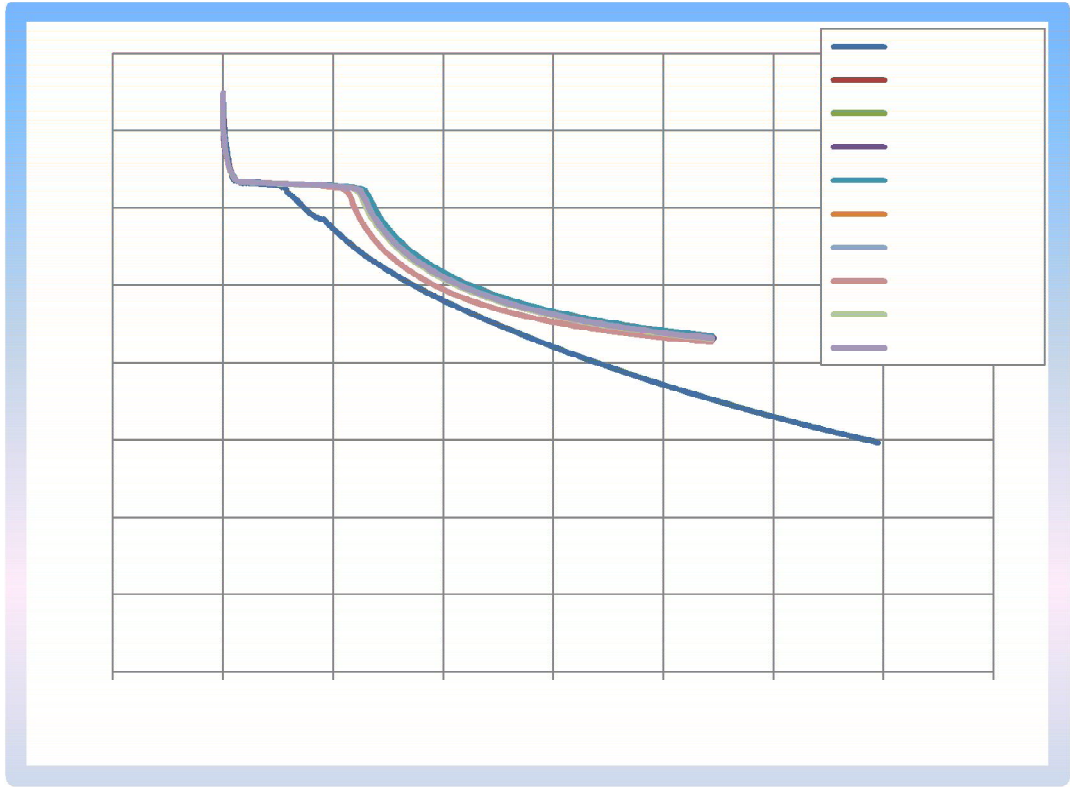
μ μ 3 μ

$h_{tc} = at^b + c$
 $b = [0.1 \ 0.6 \ 1.2]$
 $c = 3000$
 $a = 200, 1200, 2000$
 $t \rightarrow 1 \text{ sec}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} (at^b + c) = a + c$$

$c = 3000$
 (a, b)

	$h_{tc} = at^b + c$ ($c=3000$)		
l	a	b	c
<i>Kos4</i>	200	0,1	3000
<i>Kos7</i>	200	0,6	3000
<i>Kos10</i>	200	1,2	3000
<i>Kos13</i>	1200	0,1	3000
<i>Kos16</i>	1200	0,6	3000
<i>Kos19</i>	1200	1,2	3000
<i>Kos22</i>	2000	0,1	3000
<i>Kos25</i>	2000	0,6	3000
<i>Kos28</i>	2000	1,2	3000



29: μ (μ -)
 μ Kos_{μ} , μ μ μ $c=3000$.

μ μ , μ $c=3000$, μ
 μ μ μ $Kos22_{\mu}$.
 μ a, b, c μ :

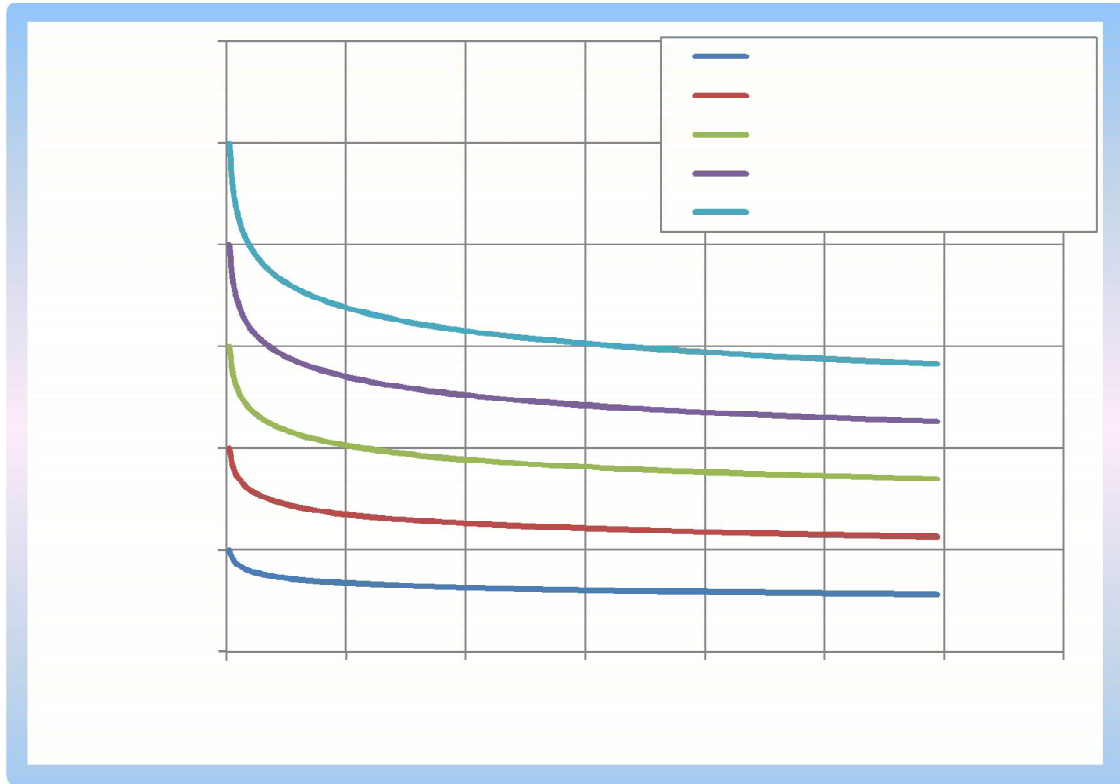
$$a = 2000$$

$$b = 0.1$$

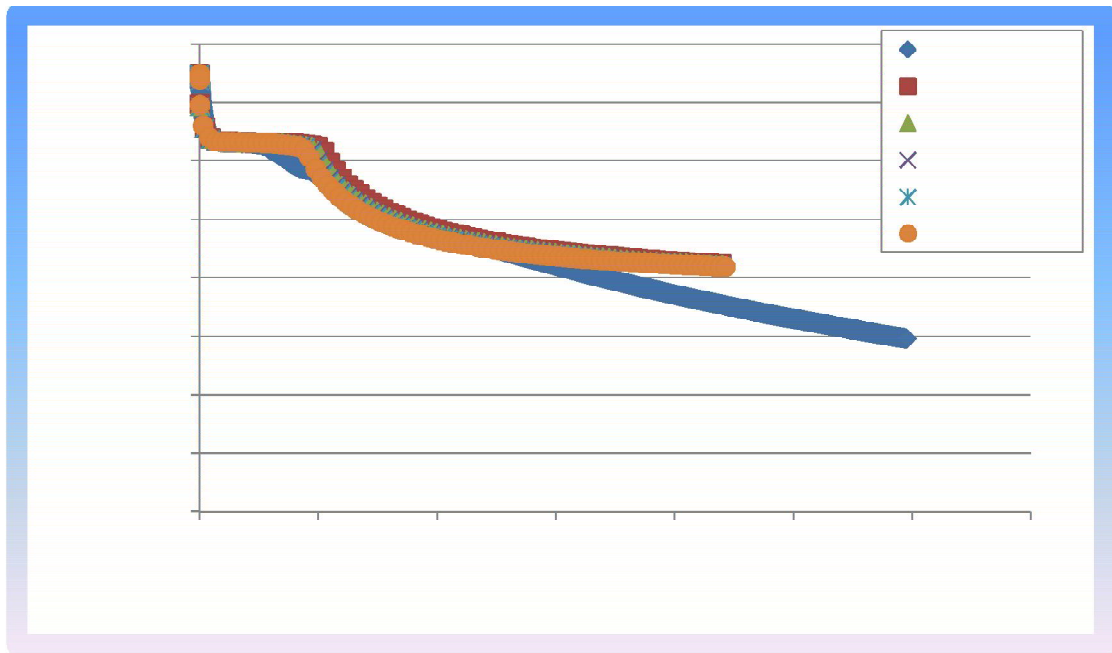
$$c = 3000$$

μ μ μ a , μ μ
 μ μ μ b μ μ
 μ $b=0.1$, μ μ
 μ μ b μ
 μ 3 , μ μ μ μ $b=0.1$ μ
 μ μ μ μ

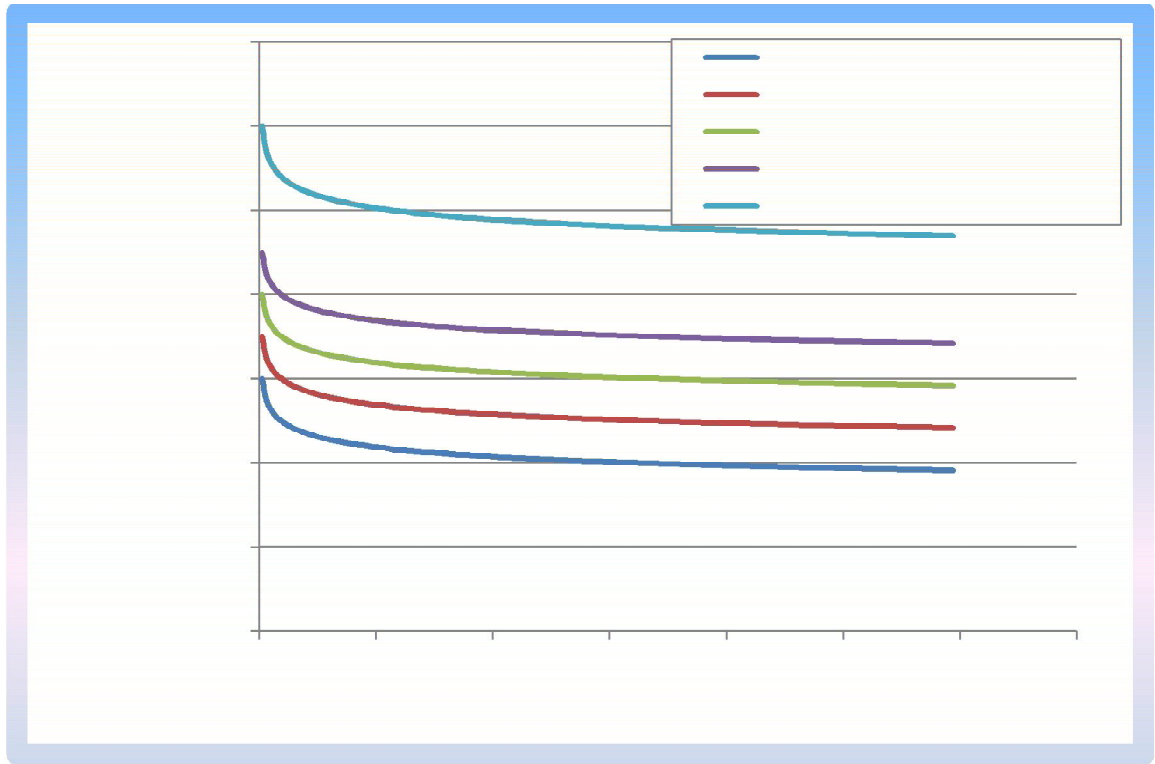
4 μ



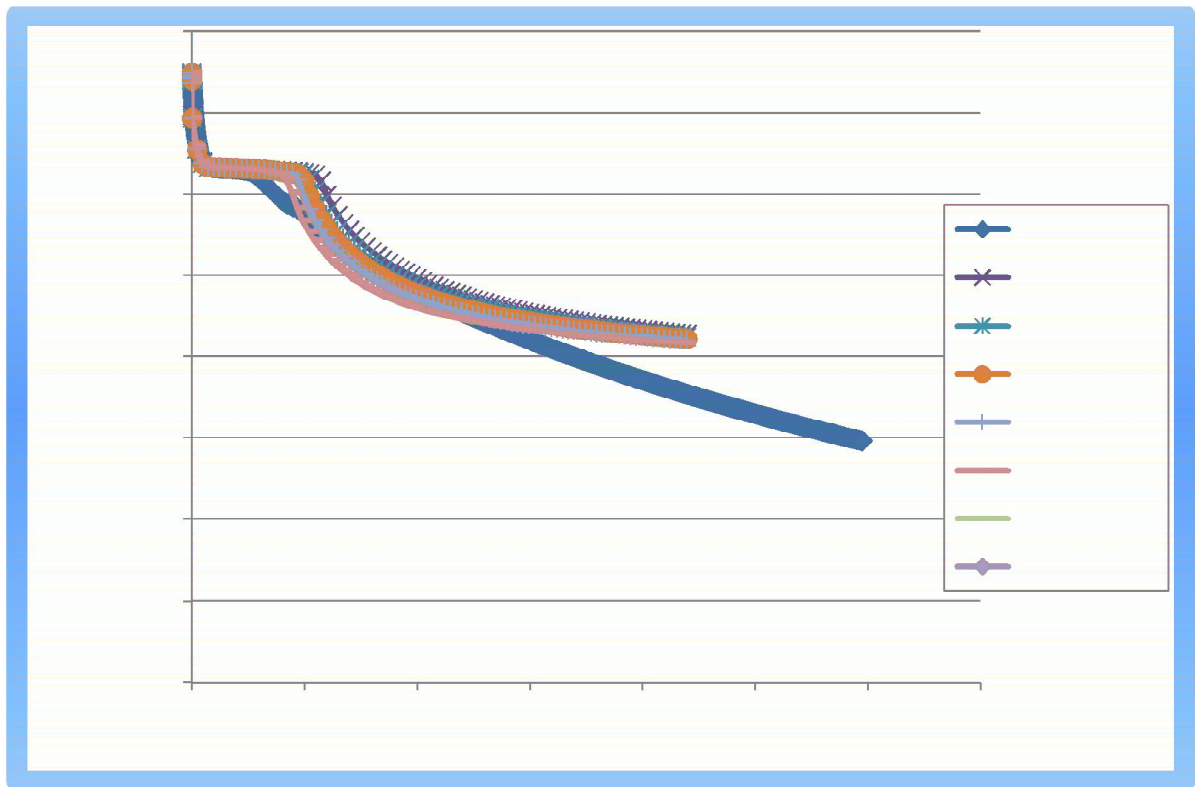
30: μ μ
μ Nti_1-5.



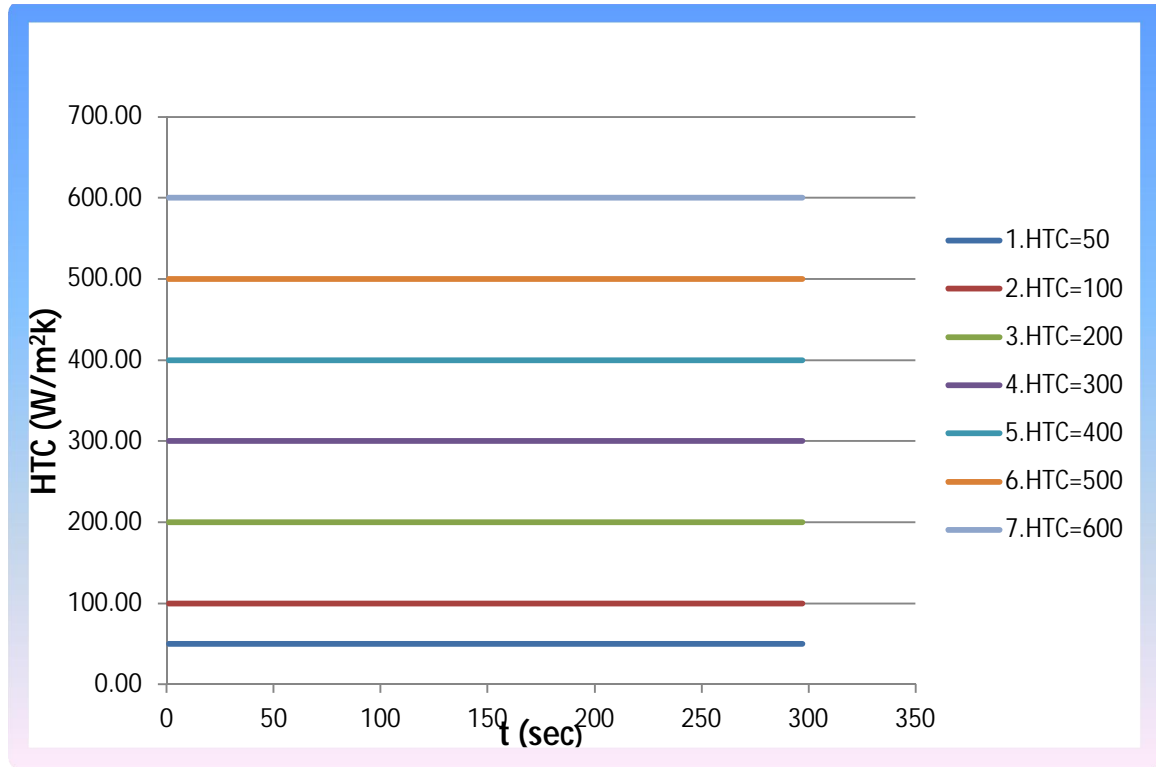
30: μ (μ -)
μ Nti_ (1-5).



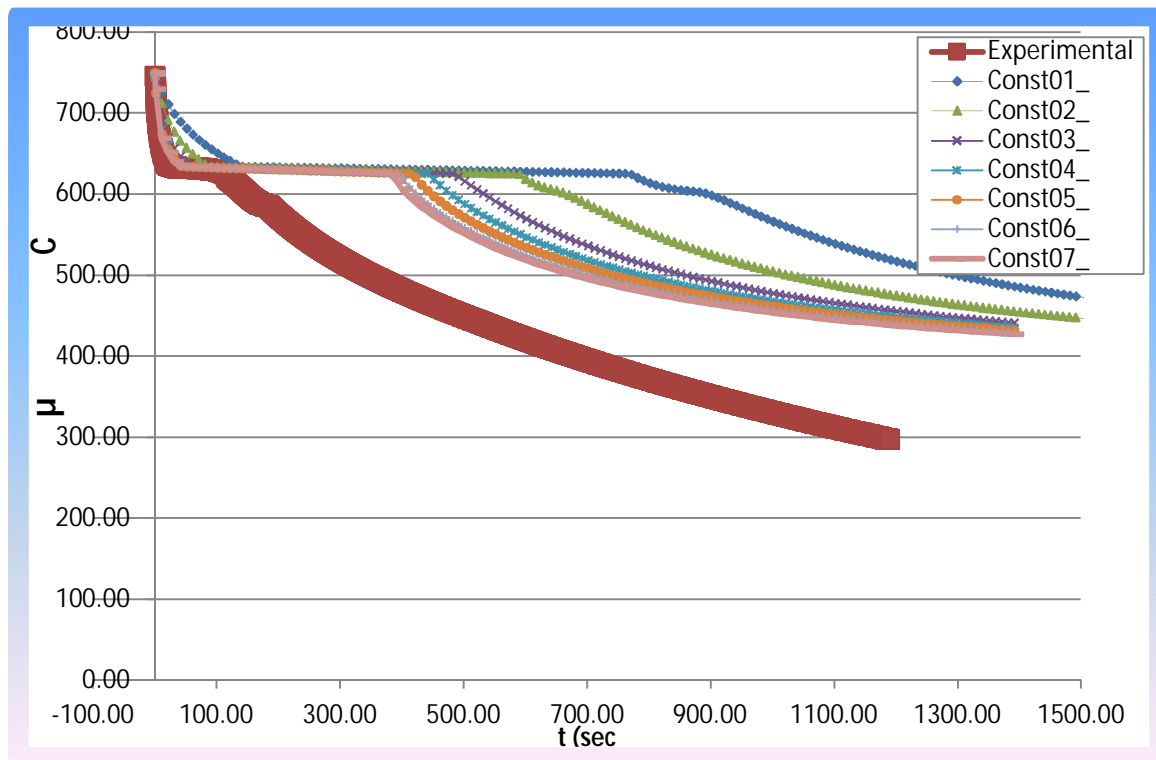
31: μ Nti_6-10. μ



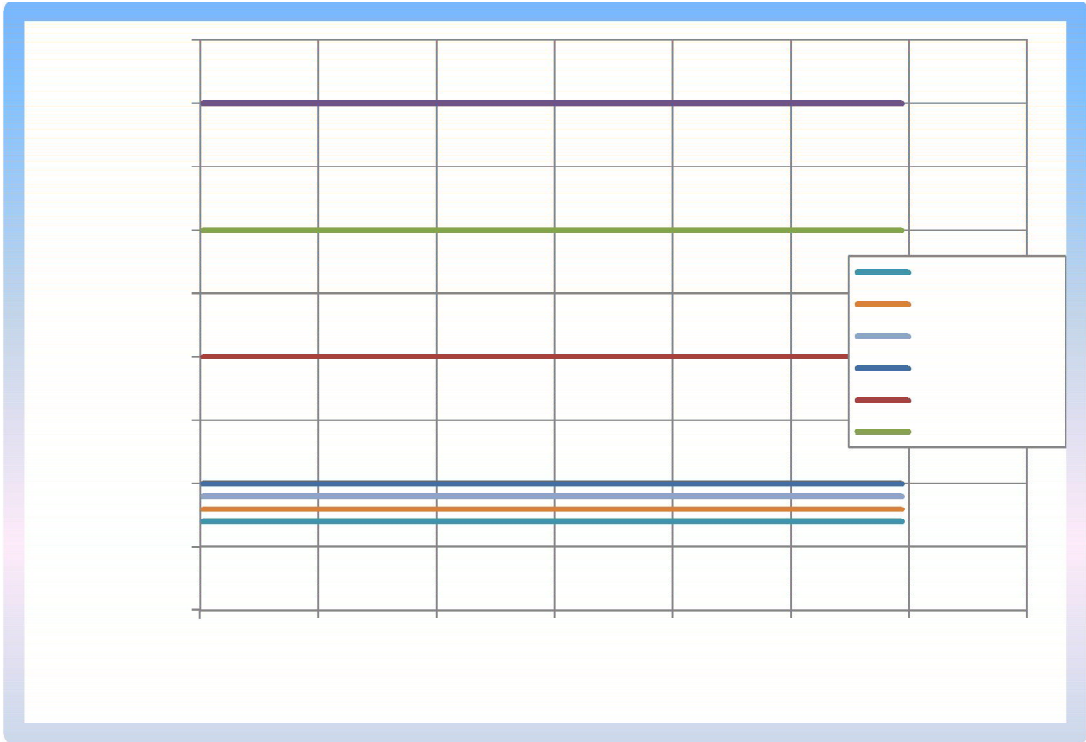
32 μ (μ -) μ Nti_ (6-10).



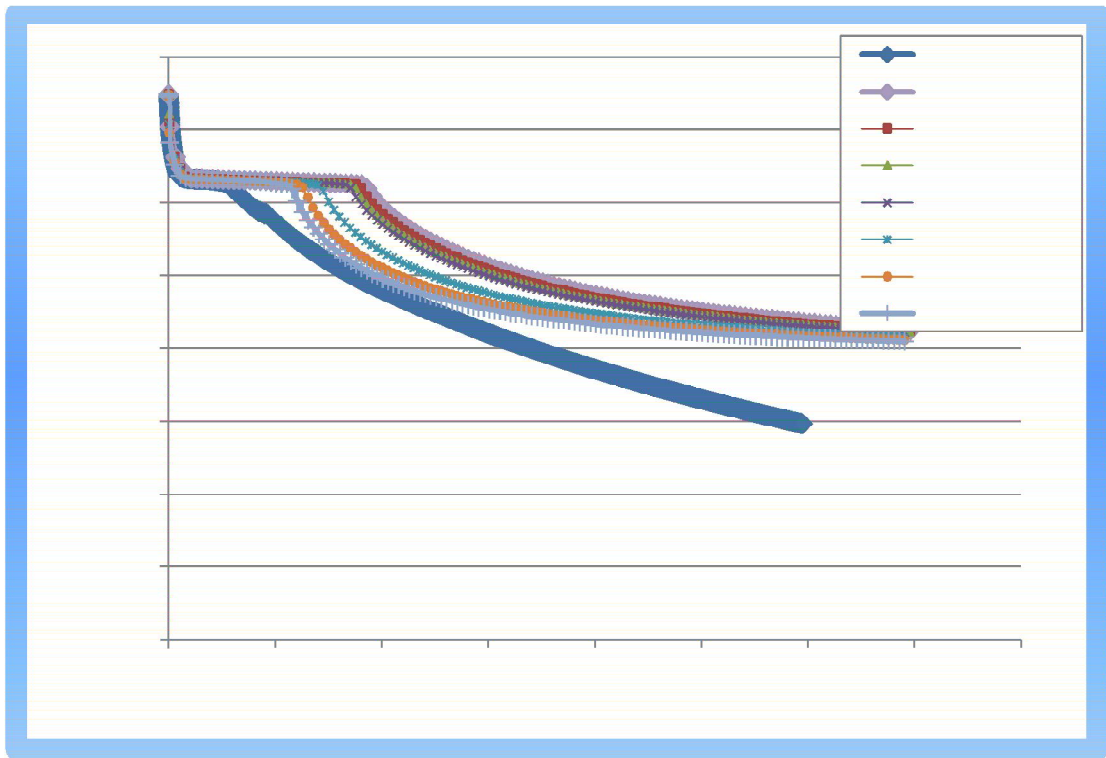
33: μ Const_1-7. μ



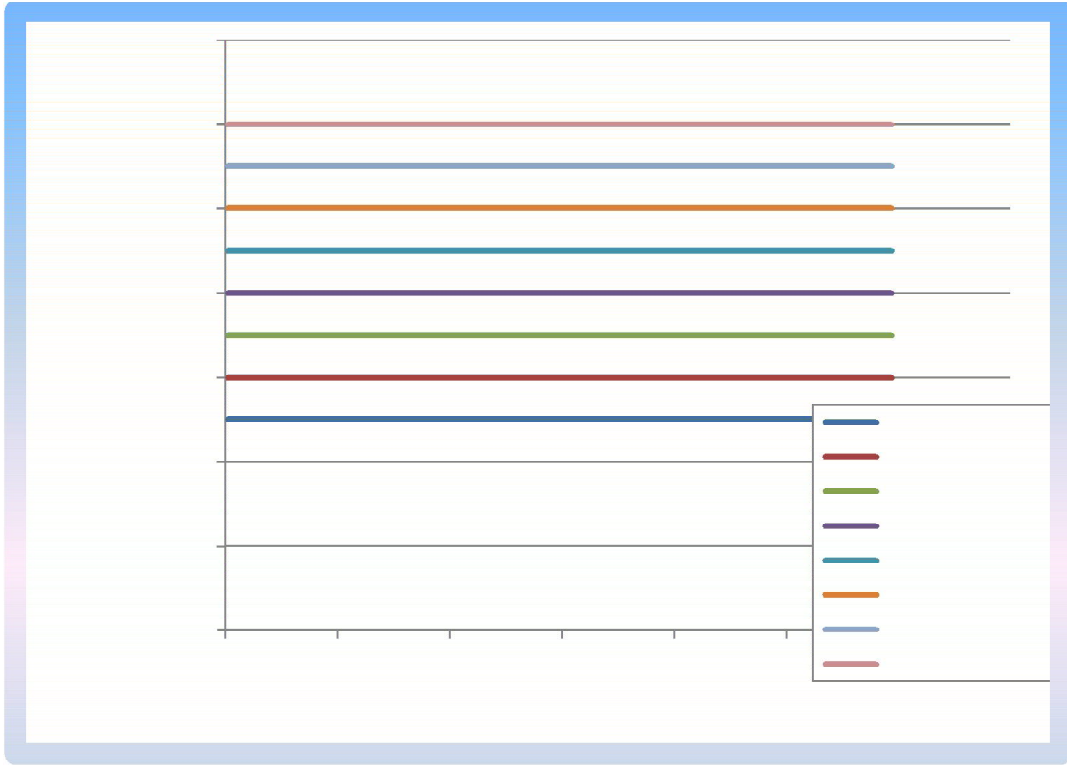
34: μ Const_ (1-7). μ - μ



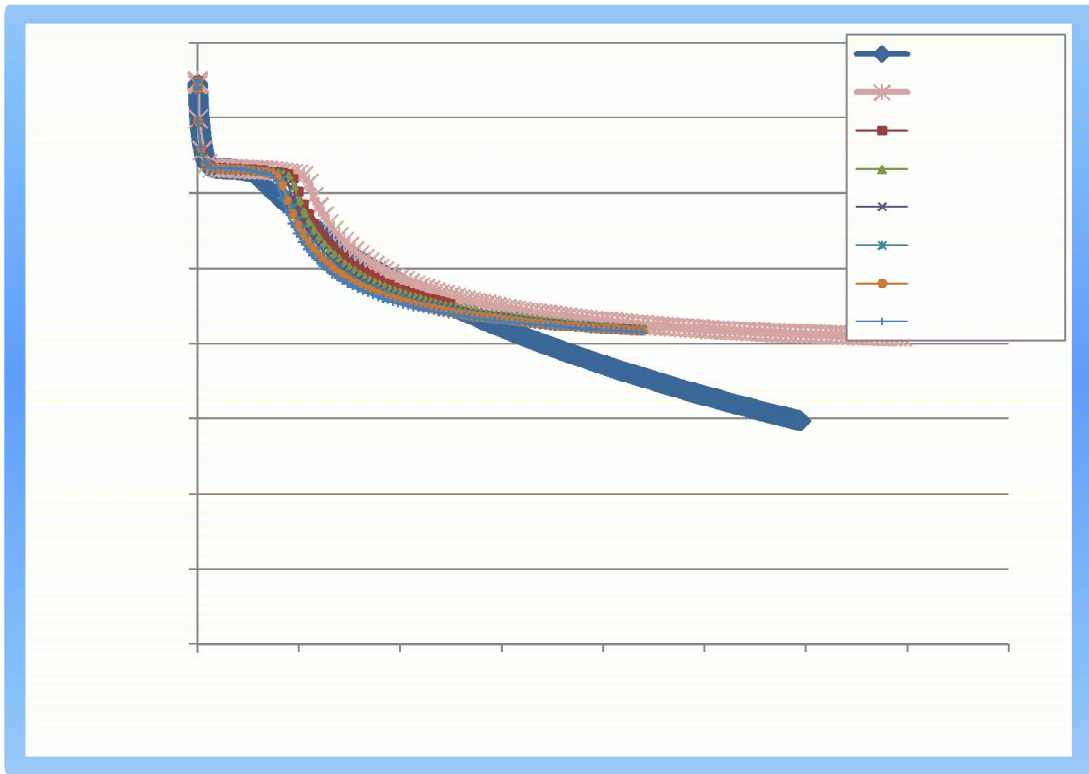
35: μ μ Const_8-14.



36: μ (μ -)
 μ Const_ (8-14).

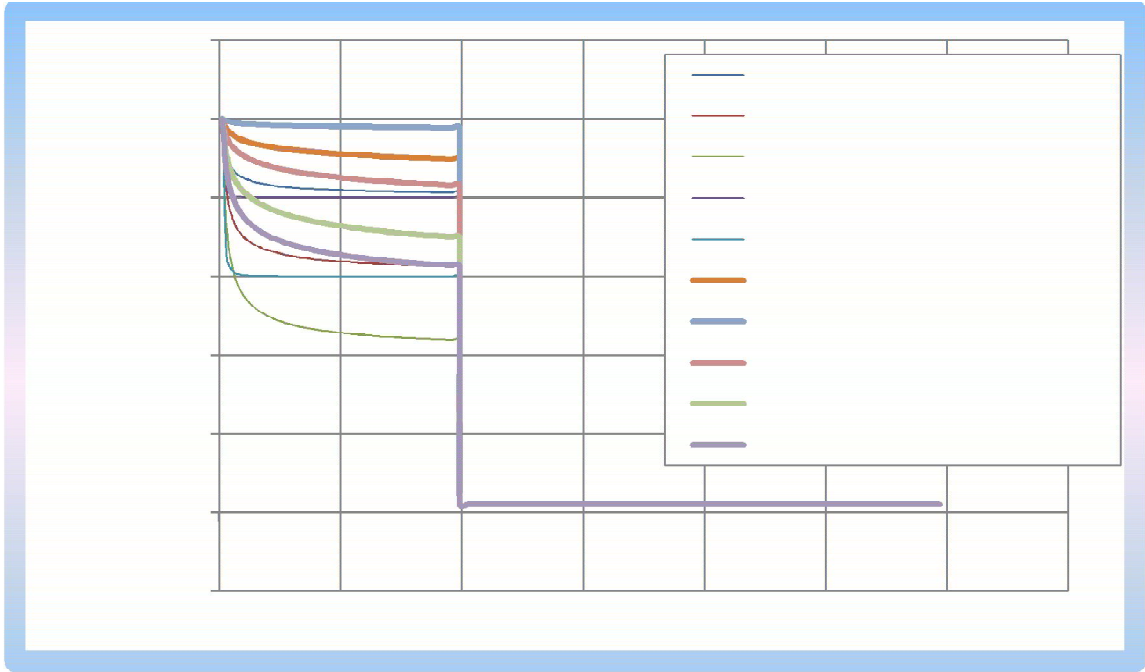


37: μ Const_15-22 μ

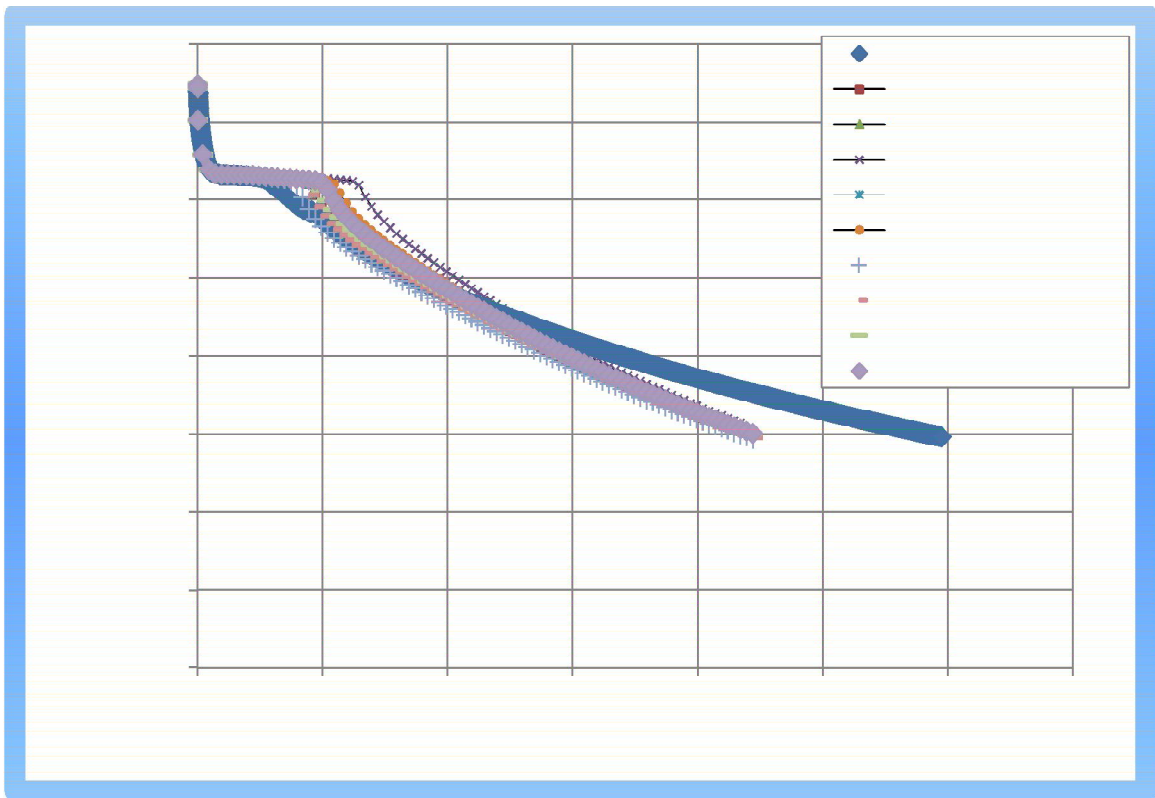


38: μ (μ -) μ Const_ (15-22).

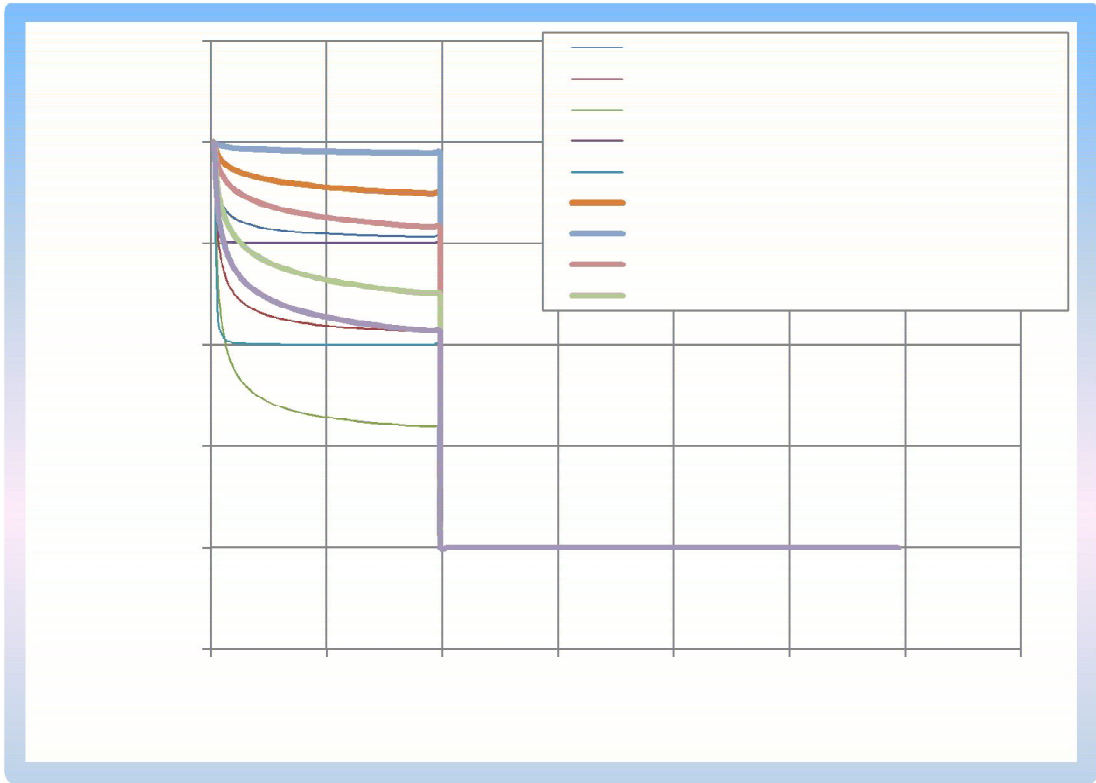
6 μ



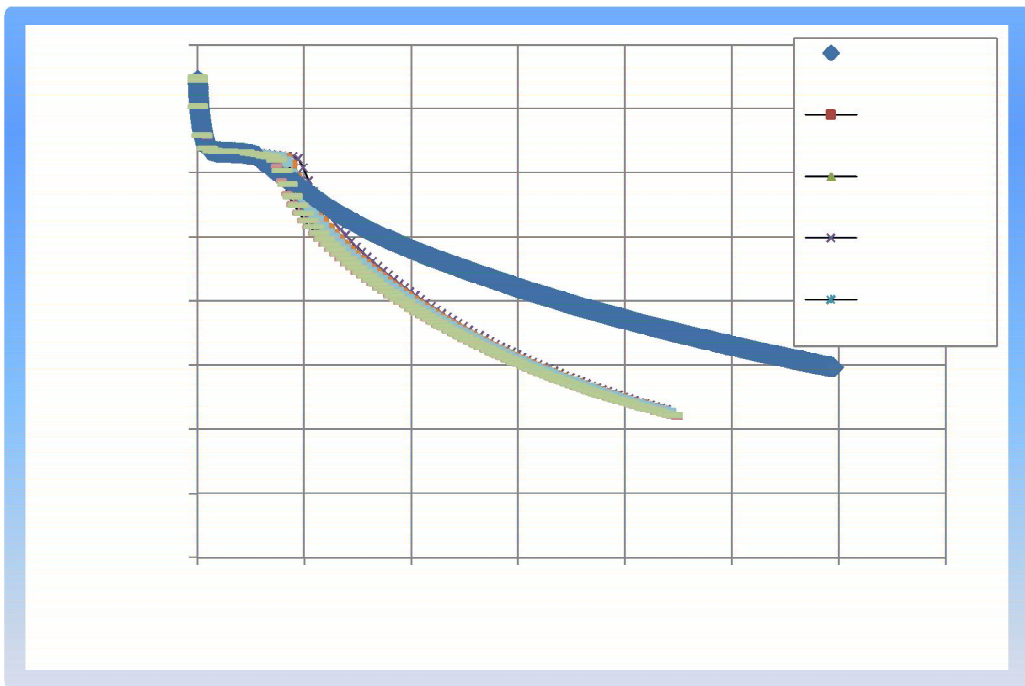
39 : μ . . . μ
 μ an_1-10.



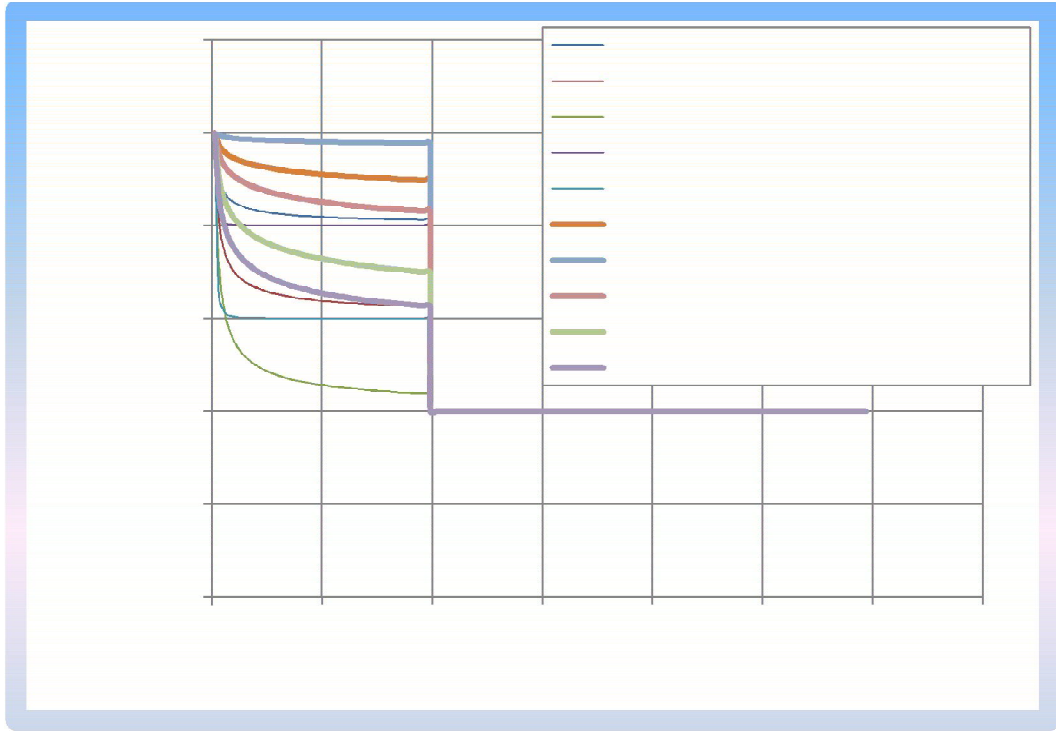
40 : μ (μ -)
 μ Tan_1-10.



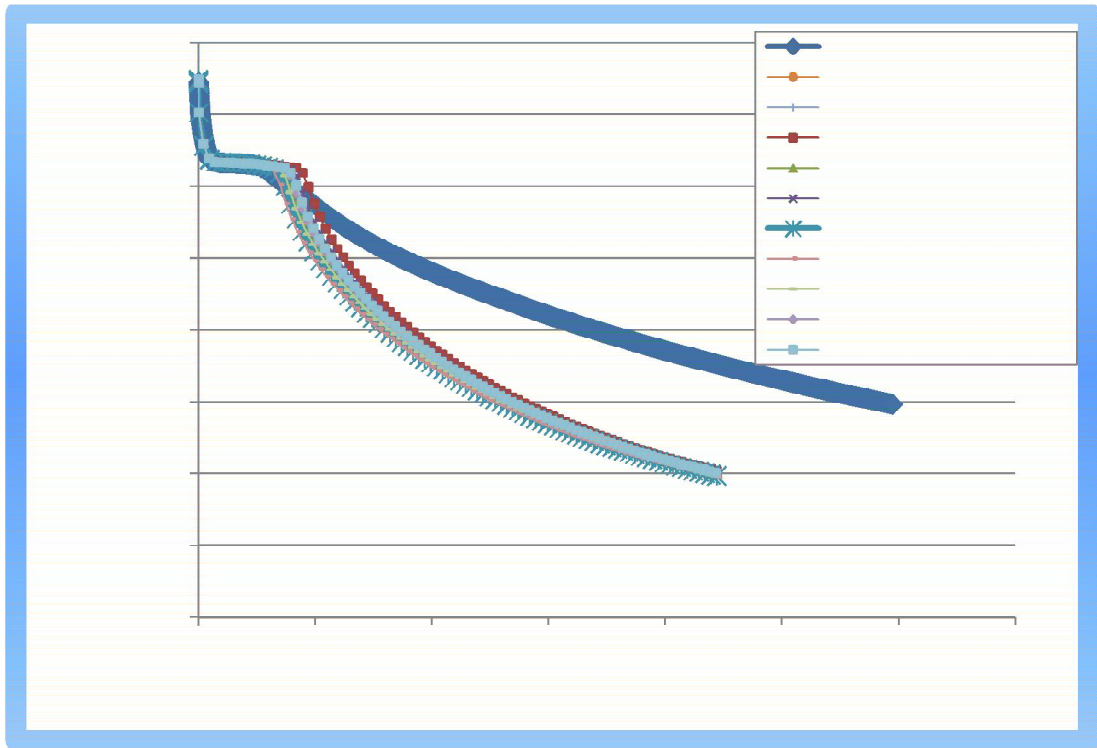
41: μ . . μ
 μ an_11-20.



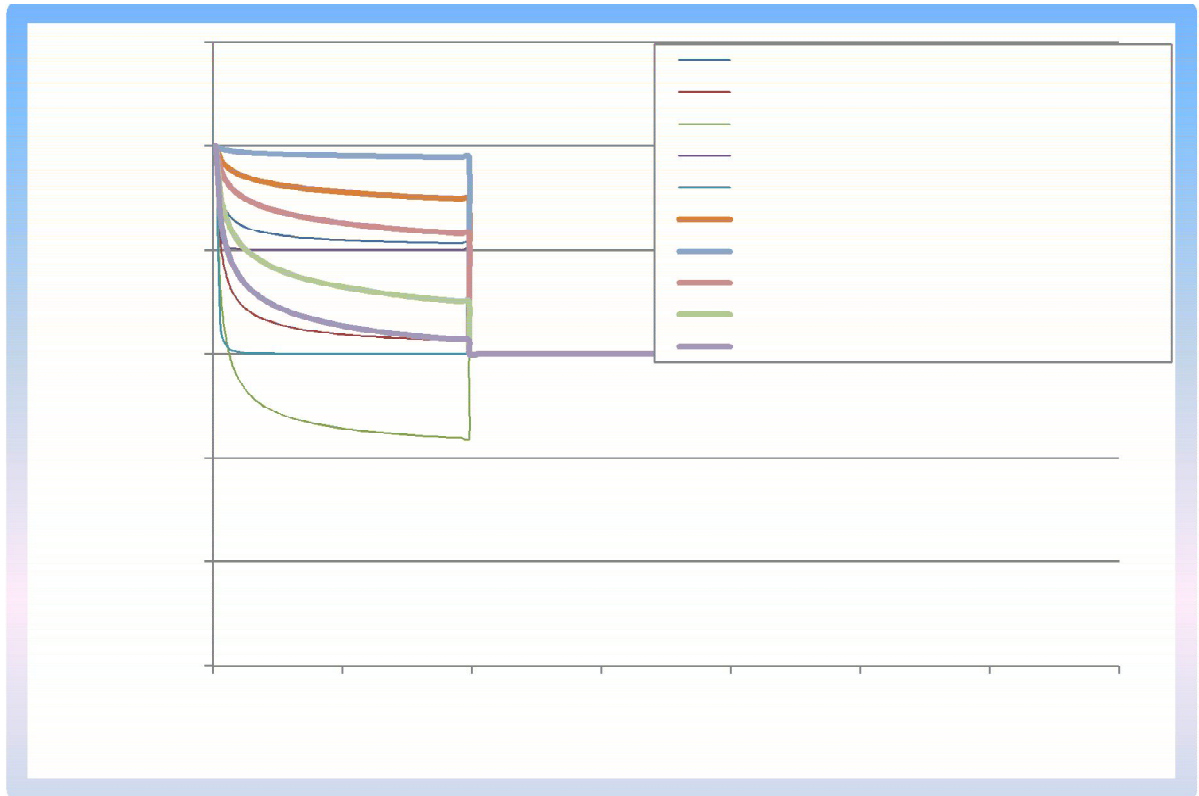
42: μ (μ -)
 μ Tan_11-20.



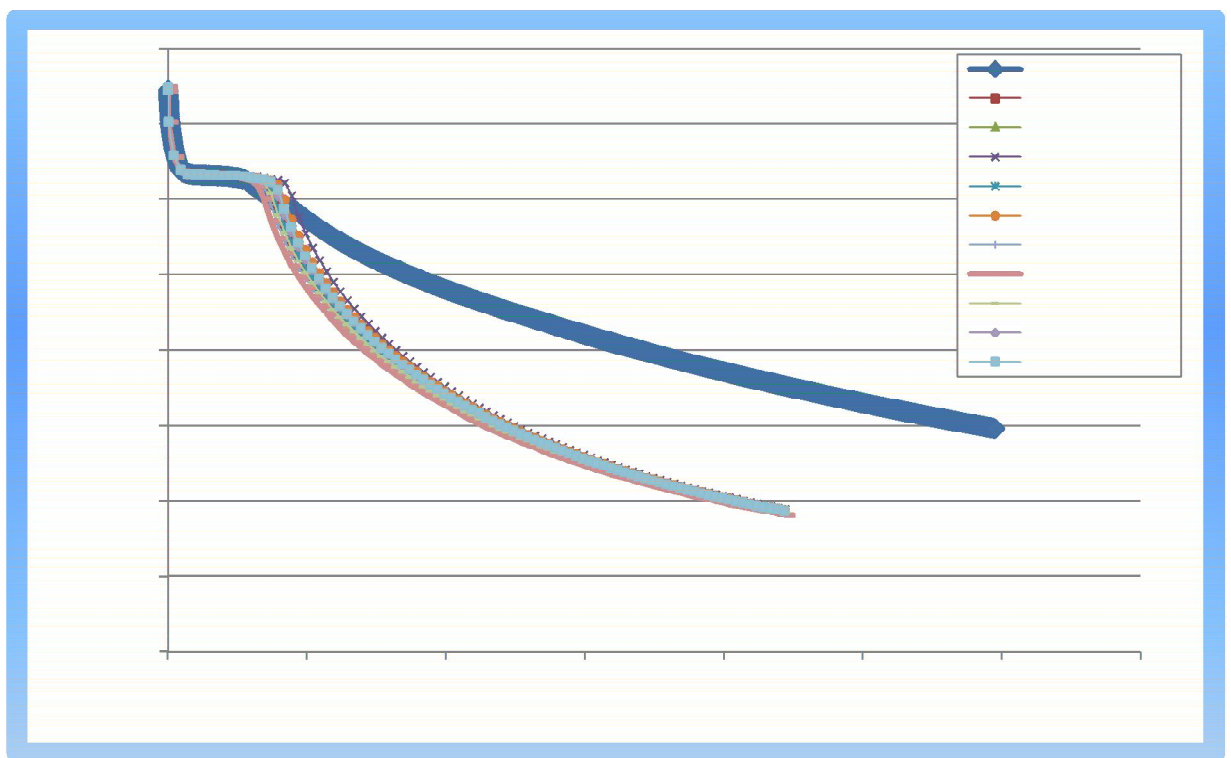
43: μ μ an_21-30.



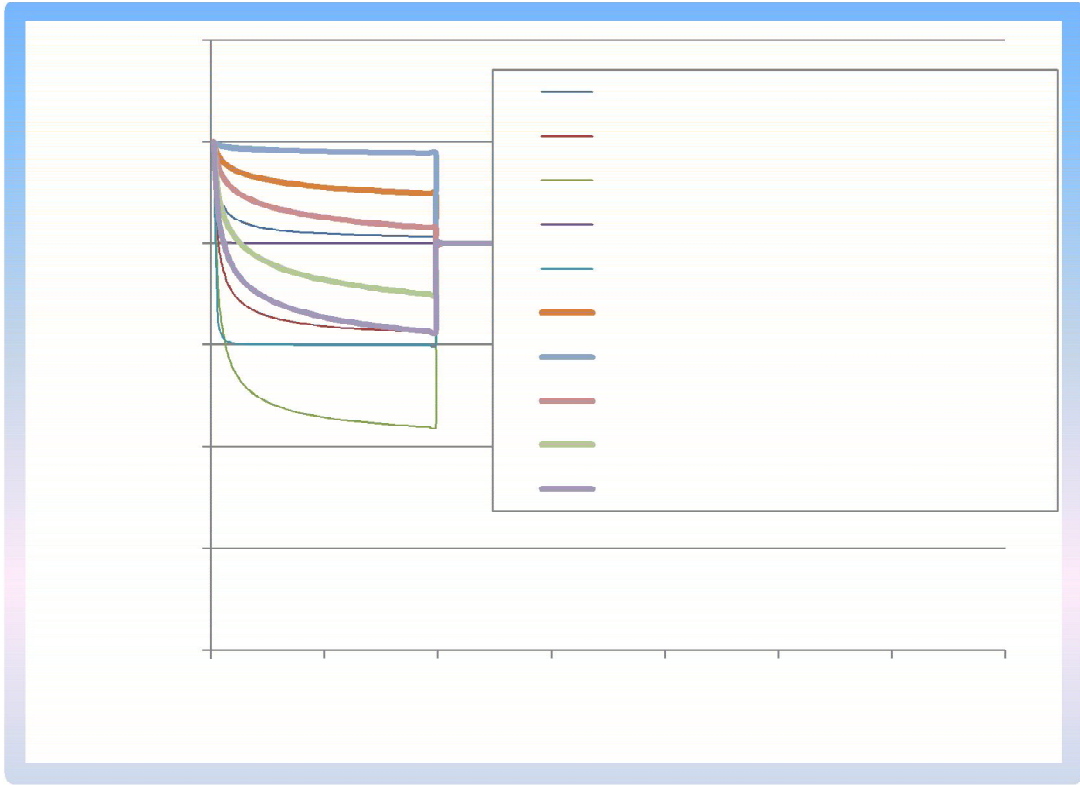
44: μ μ (μ -) Tan_21-30.



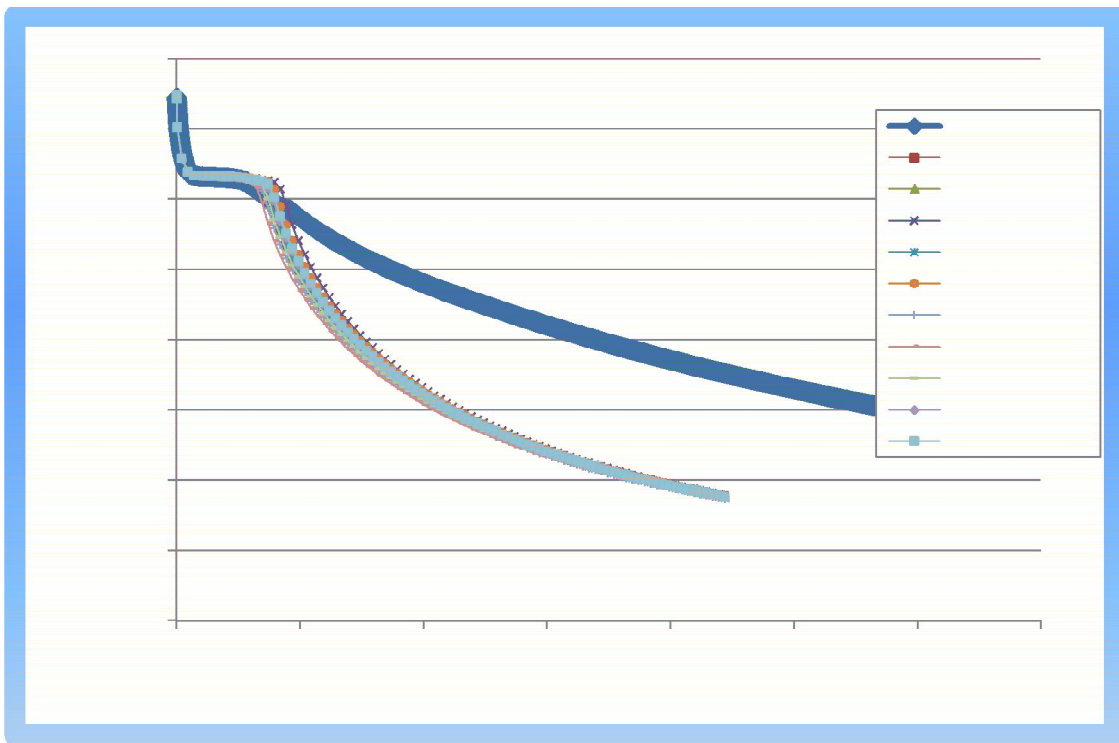
46: μ μ an_31-40. μ



47: μ (μ -) μ Tan_31-40.

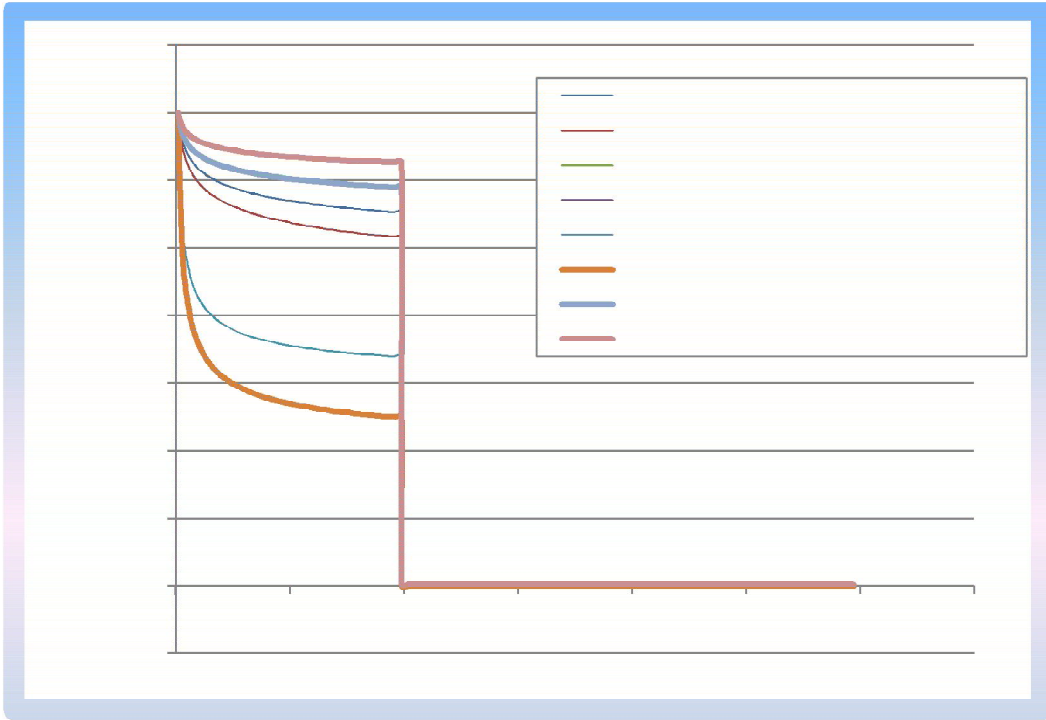


48: μ . . μ
 μ an_41-50.

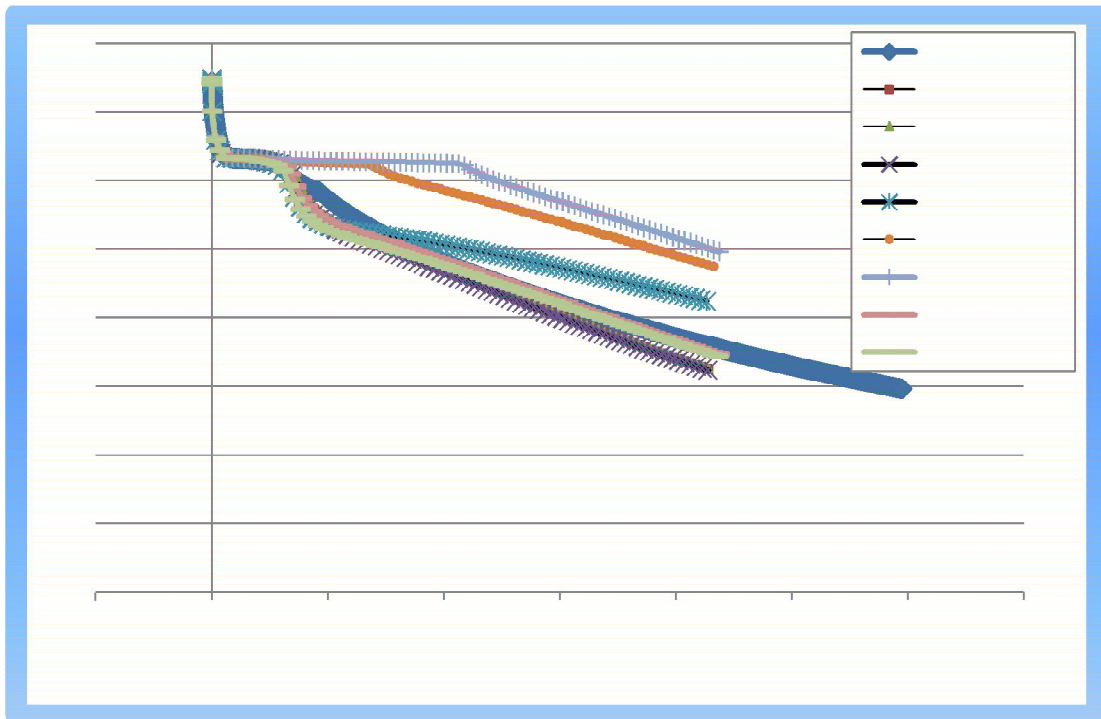


49: μ (μ -)
 μ Tan_41-50.

<i>Simulation</i>	$htc = at^b + c, t \leq 100 \text{ sec}$			$htc = c, t > 100 \text{ sec}$
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	C_1	C_2
<i>Fin1_</i>	4000	0.1	3000	50
<i>Fin2_</i>	5000	0.1	2000	50
<i>Fin3_</i>	3000	0.1	4000	50
<i>Fin4_</i>	2000	0.1	5000	10
<i>Fin5_</i>	4000	0.5	3000	10
<i>Fin6_</i>	5000	0.5	2000	10
<i>Fin7_</i>	3000	0.1	4000	30
<i>Fin8_</i>	2000	0.1	5000	30



50. μ μ
μ Fin_1-8.



51. μ (μ -)
μ Fin_1-8.

μ 1 3 μ
 2 . μ μ c=600 (μ
 μ), μ
 μ .

§ μ $htc = at^b + c$ μ c ≠ 0
 μ 2
 μ .

§ μ μ a = [200 600 1200], b = [0.1 0.6
 1.2] c = [0 200 600 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000],

μ μ c, 2
 μ .

§ μ b μ μ μ b
 μ μ μ 3 ,
 μ μ

§ μ μ b b=0.1.

§ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ a+c μ μ μ . .

§ μ , c μ μ
 μ 5000 < a+c < 10000 μ μ
 μ 4000. μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ
 § μ μ μ μ μ
 § μ μ μ μ μ :

$$htc = \begin{cases} at^{-b} + c_1, & 0 < t < 100 \text{ sec} \\ c_2, & 100 < t \end{cases}$$

μ , μ .
 § μ μ μ a, b, c₁ c₂
 μ μ .

